

"BIG INJUNS."

Trouble Feared at the Pine Ridge Agency.

"Two Sticks" and His Brothers Murder Three White Men.

Indian Policemen Quickly Dispatched to Apprehend the Murderers.

Latest News Reports the Indians, Including Two Sticks, Were Overtaken and Killed by the Indian Policemen.

By Telegraph to The Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Secretary Noble has received the following telegram from Inspector Dinsay of Pine Ridge Agency, S. D.: "It is reported by policemen that three white men were murdered and one mortally wounded at a beef contractor's camp on this reserve. Capt. Brown is endeavoring to capture the murderers, who are said to be Indians. No further trouble is anticipated. The Indians condemn the act."

MURDERS COMMITTED BY "TWO STICKS."

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—On receipt of dispatches from Washington and Pine Ridge Agency this afternoon, announcing the tragedy at the latter place, a reporter went to the headquarters of the Division of Missouri to see Gen. Miles. He was not in the city, but Capt. Baldwin, of his staff, said, "I do not think there is anything in it. We have received no news of any uprising and although some men may have been killed, that does not predict a general revolt by any means. The murders could not have been committed by 'Two Sticks,' for he is not near Pine Ridge. He is at Rosebud, and could hardly have killed anybody at Pine Ridge. I think the whole story of the murder is as serious as reported."

A telegraph received here tonight from Chadron asserts that the killing was done by Two Sticks' band, and that the murderers are still at large in spite of the efforts of the Indian police to apprehend them. The killing took place at Humphrey's ranch, about twenty miles from the Pine Ridge Agency. It is difficult to learn just what was the reason for the killing or how it occurred. From dispatches from Rushville it is learned that the first rumors of the killing came to Pine Ridge Agency yesterday morning. Acting Agent Capt. Brown immediately sent several Indian police to investigate the matter.

Upon their return today they reported finding three white men dead and another mortally wounded. The latter died in a short time. They say the killing was done by Two Sticks, his sons and another Indian. Capt. Brown on receipt of this information sent out a detachment of Indian police to apprehend the murderers. It is stated at the agency that Capt. Brown does not think there will be any further trouble, and that the outbreak is only due to some outside quarrel. It is also said that the chiefs at the agency deplore the killing, and protest anxiety to see the guilty ones punished, but it is difficult to say how much reliance may be placed in their professions in view of past occurrences. A report received this evening asserts that in a fight this afternoon the Indian police killed Two Sticks, his two sons and an Indian named White Horse. This, however, is not authenticated.

GEN. MCCOOK DOUBTS A GENERAL OUTBREAK.

OMAHA (Neb.) Feb. 4.—News of the Indian difficulty was conveyed to the officials of the Department of the Interior by a Bee reporter this afternoon. General McCook thought there could be no foundation for the rumors of a general outbreak. He said Two Sticks and his band belonged at Rosebud, and not at Pine Ridge. One of the leading officers at the department said it was a wrong time of the year for an outbreak. It may be a month later there might be more likelihood of an uprising.

Inquiry as to the forces of the army now in the vicinity of the Pine Ridge Agency elicited a statement to the effect that the officers feel well able to contend with anything that may come up. At Fort Robinson there are six troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry. At Fort McDowell, a similar force is stationed, both garrisons being well supplied with Gatling and Hotchkiss guns. If necessary four troops of cavalry could easily be brought down from Fort Meade and other troops could be brought very quickly. There are sixty Indian police at Pine Ridge and about the same number at Rosebud. Dr. McGillicuddy, who was for a long time agent at Pine Ridge, and who in the past made some very interesting statements regarding the Indian situation to the press, said to a Bee reporter: "While there is no open ghost dancing there is a quiet discussion of the topic all the time, and the fact that a promise was that a Messiah would come after two springs, which would bring the time to 1893, is being carefully watched by the Indians. The Government recently paid the Indians at Pine Ridge \$85,000, and this is used as an argument that the Great Father fears his sons, else why should he seek to buy them?"

The return from Camp Sheridan of Short Bull and Kicking Bear has added a disturbing element to the situation. These fellows are big men among the Indians, who are a violent lot, hard to keep in hand, and who really do not belong to the Pine Ridge Agency, where they settled after the trouble of 1890. The fellows figure that the concessions which resulted in their being allowed to remain there instead of being sent back to Rosebud, is a sign they can secure greater favors by demanding them, and they have leaders who carefully foster this idea. The most significant thing, however, is the fact that there have been communications between the various Indian tribes all during the past year of a secret and apparently important nature. There is also a line of communication well established and constantly used between the Indian Territory and British America, and the Indians all along the line understand that other bands are kept posted on their movements. One trouble at the Pine Ridge is that Capt. Brown, of the Eleventh Infantry, who is now there, is not a permanent agent, and the Indians are inclined to build on the possibility of his being taken away any time. Capt. Brown has the affairs of the agency in good shape, said Dr. McGillicuddy, but it would not take much of a mistake to start a worse outbreak in the spring than that of one or two years ago."

INDIAN POLICE.

They Capture Three of the Murderers, but "Two Sticks" Escapes.

OMAHA (Neb.) Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] A special from Pine Ridge Agency tonight says: "First Sgt. Joe Bush of Indianapolis, in charge of the detachment sent out this morning by Agent Brown, returned this afternoon and told the story of his overtaking the murderers. He was instructed by Agent Brown to bring them in whether they resisted or not. He said the men were camped near the Waters camp. When the police came up the murderers at once fired, and the police returned the fire. They killed three of the party. Two Sticks and one of his boys got away. It was thought Two Sticks is seriously wounded. The Indian police were highly complimented by Capts. Brown and Cisney. Capt. Brown has another squad of men out after the missing two, with instructions to bring them in. Capt. Brown and Inspector Cisney, of the Interior Department, do not anticipate any further trouble.

DRUNKEN COWBOYS CAUSE THE TROUBLE.

The story of the trouble leading to the killing of the whites, as near as can be learned is: On Thursday a number of cowboys belonging at the beef camp of Isaac Humphrey's, Government contractor on White River at the mouth of White Clay Creek, twenty-five miles north of Pine Ridge, returned from town drunk. During the evening they mistreated an Indian named "Two Sticks," finally driving him from camp and firing revolvers at him. Two Sticks returned later at night with a number of friends and commenced a deadly fire on the cowboy camp, killing three and mortally wounding a fourth man.

ANOTHER STORY

Showing That the Indians Were the Cause of the Trouble.

ST. PAUL (Minn.) Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] A Hot Springs, S. D., special to the Pioneer Press gives a different story of the cause of the trouble leading up to the killing of the white men by the Indians than previously told. It seems that four men named George Hade-way, John Bennett, Rodney Royle and Ed Cochran, herdsmen belonging to Stingers & Humphrey's outfit, were found dead in their cabin yesterday. They had caught some Indians the day before killing a steer belonging to the herd, being held on the agency for delivery at Pine Ridge. They threatened to report the depredators to the agent, and this so exasperated the Indians that they made threats which, it seems, they carried into execution several hours later. It is hardly probable any general trouble will follow and the people about the agency are not worried.

Two Sticks Reported Killed.

LINCOLN (Neb.) Feb. 4.—A special to the Journal from Pine Ridge reports the killing of Two Sticks, his two sons and White Faced Horse.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—On motion of Mr. Sherman the President's message of Thursday last, concerning the transportation of merchandise over Canadian roads, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and Interstate Commerce.

The Senate then took up the House bill on the calendar, without action, however, as this order of business was interrupted to permit the Judiciary Committee to report a new bill to submit the McCarran claim to the Court of Private Claims.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the House bills on the calendar, and passed a number of them. When the Quarantine Bill was reached, Mr. Harris asked unanimous consent to take it up Monday morning. As this would interfere with Mr. Hill's notice, he would move to take up the bill to repeal the Sherman Silver Act at that time. Mr. Teller gave notice that if Mr. Hill's motion prevailed, there would be no further business at this session except passage of appropriation bills. The consideration of the Cherokee Outlet Bill then began.

The Senate today passed the House Harter bill relating to bills of lading, after amending it so as to materially alter its construction, as originally passed by the Senate. It made it unlawful to insert in a bill of lading of any vessel any clause relieving it from liability for damage arising from negligence or failure in proper loading or delivery of merchandise committed to its care; or release of the vessel on account of not being seaworthy, a provision not to apply to live stock, and any refusal to issue a bill of lading as prescribed in the bill punishable by a fine of not more than \$2000.

The House bill to ratify the agreement with the Cherokees for the cession of their interest in the outlet lands and appropriating over \$8,500,000 to carry it out, was passed in the shape of a substitute.

Mr. Morgan introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to send the Senate a draft of the annexation treaty negotiated in 1854, but not completed, between the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii, with the correspondence between the two governments relating to the negotiations.

Memorial proceedings in memory of Messrs. Gamble of South Dakota, Ford of Michigan and Stackhouse of North Carolina, late members of the House, were then held.

Adjourned.

House.—The Anti-options Bill was referred to a committee of the whole, and the House then proceeded to the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill, which was passed.

Mr. Herman of Oregon took occasion to make a few remarks on the subject of Hawaiian annexation, and read resolutions adopted by the Legislature of his State in favor of annexation. The Military Academy Bill then passed, and after memorial services in honor of the late J. W. Kendall of Kentucky, the House adjourned.

THE BULLION PURCHASE ACT.

Advocates of Its Repeal Hopeful of Bringing It to a Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Advocates of the repeal of the Sherman Bullion Purchase Act continued in the House today to circulate petitions in favor of the cloture amendment to the rule for the consideration of the Andrew C. Bill. All the Democrats from New York except Cummings signed it. He wants more time to think over the matter. The number of signatures thus far considerably short of the majority of the Democrats of the House, and apprehensions are felt that it will be impossible to obtain the desired majority.

A number of signatures can be obtained if assurances can be given that some compromise measure will be substituted for the present law. Members

of this mind say it is asking too much of them to repeal the present law and leave no other act for furnishing a continuation to the circulating medium in its place.

Missionary work among the Republicans of the House has begun. Another has been cast to windward and they are making efforts to get most of the Republicans in line on an agreement to support the Democrats in voting down the previous question on an order reported by the Rules Committee; after that, to vote in favor of the cloture, in case it is found the same result cannot be reached by securing the signatures of a majority of the Democrats to the petitions in circulation. It is believed that if the Republicans will give a cordial and fairly-united support for the Democrats will constitute a majority of the House.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENE.

Representative Blount Eulogized by His Fellow Members.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] A remarkable and unprecedented scene enacted in the House today was the tribute to Mr. Blount of Georgia, who retires from Congress at this session. When the consideration of the Diplomatic Bill had been completed, Mr. Holman (Dem.) father of the House, rose and expressed sincere regret that the association of twenty years was to be severed. O'Neill (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Nestor of the House, endorsed every word of high eulogium which Holman uttered, and Hitt, Blund, Springer and McCleary added their need of praise and ability and partitioned the retiring member, and through the speeches was a vein running to the Cabinet. Mr. Blount was profoundly moved. In a few words he responded to the remarks and declared that whatever the future had in store for him, he would ever look back to this hour as the brightest hour of his life.

NATIONAL BANKS AND PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Comptroller Heppner, in order to secure more accurate and complete returns as to the condition of national banks, has issued a circular letter to the cashiers of national banks, directing them in the next return they make to report, under classification, certain items which will show the liabilities of the bank officers and directors in connection therewith.

Secretary Teller has informed the House that pleuro-pneumonia exists among cattle in Canada, and has issued an order that all cattle imported from Canada shall be held in quarantine ninety days, and must be entered at the port of Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WHISKY TRUST INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The investigation into the whisky trust was resumed today by the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee. James McVeay of Ohio, commercial traveler, told of the rebate method of the whisky trust, as already known. The witness declared there was no reason for the recent advance of 25 cents per gallon in the price of high wines. There had been no increase in stock nor increase in consumption. He understood the company changed the rebate system in anticipation of this investigation within thirty days.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Agricultural Committee has decided to recommend non-concurrence by the House in the Senate amendments to the Anti-option Bill. It was so reported to the House, and it will be considered in committee of the whole.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.) Feb. 4.—A telegram from Wadena, Minn., says: The Northern Pacific train west bound was wrecked at noon today near Vining. Seven passengers are reported seriously hurt.

MR. WHITNEY SERIOUSLY ILL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Whitney, wife of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, is seriously ill of heart trouble. She was reported very low this morning, but resting quietly.

HUMAN HONESTY.

The spirit of the glad Christmastide was rife in her heart and she experienced an exultation, deep and thrilling, when she heard him scraping his feet on the front stoop and a moment later felt the impact of his cold nose on her cheek.

"What?"

Musingly she asked it, while he nestled closer and yet closer to the coal stove.

"Do you find in me to love?"

Promptly he replied, endeavoring the while to induce circulation in his ear.

"How?"

"Can you ask me? Look at those lustrous eyes, those damask!"

She grew more radiant as he proceeded.

"Cheeks those dewy lips, half hid in pearly teeth!"

"What?"

Like a startled fawn she leaped to her feet.

"Say—"

She glared into his eyes desperately.

"That again."

"Pearly teeth," he faltered, in a dazed fashion.

"Do they look pearly?"

"As the gates of heaven."

"Real white?"

"Pshaw! That's too mean. I bought them for the best cream-tinted quality."

She bit her lip.

"How little you can depend on human honesty."

She was alone.

KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT.

[New York World.]

A noted specialist connected with one of the largest English hospitals devoted to the treatment of throat diseases renews attention to the risks attendant upon the practice of breathing through the mouth. That the natural method of respiration is through the nasal organs is a fact which many people studiously ignore, and this, to their great detriment, Dr. Smith conclusively shows. To breathe through the mouth—which during sleep is the cause of snoring—is to pave the way for the entrance to an almost endless series of ills, and any one who has contracted the bad habit should endeavor to follow the healthier and more natural method. This physician especially warns parents to see that their little ones do not acquire the habit of mouth breathing. He emphasizes the fact that "when a child begins to breathe otherwise than through nature's channels it is in danger."

THE ANTI-SNAPPERS.

[Rochester Herald.]

There is also a line of communication well established and constantly used between the Indian Territory and British America, and the Indians all along the line understand that other bands are kept posted on their movements. One trouble at the Pine Ridge is that Capt. Brown, of the Eleventh Infantry, who is now there, is not a permanent agent, and the Indians are inclined to build on the possibility of his being taken away any time. Capt. Brown has the affairs of the agency in good shape, said Dr. McGillicuddy, but it would not take much of a mistake to start a worse outbreak in the spring than that of one or two years ago."

Especially the Anti-Snappers.

[Rochester Herald.]

Eminent Democrats are now having their photographs taken cabinet size.

FRIGHT REDUCTIONS.

The Transcontinental Association Makes a New Rate.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] It is stated that as a result of the Transcontinental Association conference the new rate sheets will show a reduction in St. Paul and Spokane rates of from 7 to 10 per cent. on the old tariff. The present rate sheet is made up of ten subdivisions, five of which classes are commodity rates. The assumption is that the 10 per cent. reduction will apply to the classes and the 7 per cent. to the commodities. Under the old arrangement the same rates applied to Spokane as to Portland, the whole territory west from the former city being covered by a blanket rate. Strenuous opposition was made to this discrimination by the Spokane people, with the result that the Interstate Commerce Commission desired the railroads should concede them 18 per cent. on the through rate. It has not been found practicable to grant this full concession, but it is understood that on the bulk of the traffic Spokane will receive a reduction of from 7 to 10 per cent., while the old tariff will remain in effect at Portland. This arrangement will be subject to exceptions being made in favor of through traffic coming into competition with clipper trade.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

Many Bills Introduced—San Rita County Government Railroads.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] A remarkable and unprecedented scene enacted in the House today was the tribute to Mr. Blount of Georgia, who retires from Congress at this session. When the consideration of the Diplomatic Bill had been completed, Mr. Holman (Dem.) father of the House, rose and expressed sincere regret that the association of twenty years was to be severed. O'Neill (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Nestor of the House, endorsed every word of high eulogium which Holman uttered, and Hitt, Blund, Springer and McCleary added their need of praise and ability and partitioned the retiring member, and through the speeches was a vein running to the Cabinet. Mr. Blount was profoundly moved. In a few words he responded to the remarks and declared that whatever the future had in store for him, he would ever look back to this hour as the brightest hour of his life.

THE POISON FOUND.

A Bottle of Strychnine Found in Bentley's Trunk.

The Chain of Evidence Against Him Now Complete.</p

SILENT'S DENIAL.

He Says the Pomona Charges are Not True.

A Statement of the Conference from His Point of View.

The Facts of the Case Which Led to the Controversy.

The Pomona Committee Preparing a Statement for Publication, in Which Just Exactly What Silent Did Say Will Be Given.

On Wednesday last a committee of representative Pomona citizens appeared before the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of urging that no further action be taken by the board tending to oppose the formation of the county of San Antonio, without first giving the promoters of the project a chance to present their side of the argument. This action on the part of the Pomona people was taken, owing to the fact that Charles Silent and T. D. Stimson had, a few days previous, requested and received from the Supervisors a resolution to be transmitted to the Legislature at Sacramento, giving it as the expressed wish and will of the former as being opposed to the formation of a new county without the consent of a majority of the voters of the whole county to be divided. The Pomona committee urged that as the Supervisors represented the county as a whole, it was hardly fair to allow a private committee, representing only a limited section of such county, to so influence, or at least be given, such an opinion as they understood had gone forth from the Supervisors in an authoritative manner.

Further the committee was not asking to enter at that time into the merits of their cause, only making the request that in the event of further consideration of the subject they might be heard in their own behalf. When, finally, discussion did arise, the gentlemen explained the part which the committee of the Reform Association had taken in the early negotiations on the self-same matter. It was then that the name of Judge Silent was brought out in a disgraceable connection. The committee stated that when Mr. Silent had come out to talk to them on the matter of county division, that on two occasions he made them the proposition that if they would so change their proposed lines as to leave out a certain ranch of his at Azusa he would withdraw his opposition to their seceding, and that they also understood that in event of such a course Mr. Silent would return to Los Angeles, and not only withdraw his personal opposition, but use his influence with his committee to promote the divisionists' cause. They had hoped that Mr. Silent would be present so that they could confront him with the charge.

A full account of this conference was published in the Times on the following morning, in the proceedings of the Supervisors, the names of the gentlemen making the charges being given, and the other facts bearing on the case, the matter also being briefly treated editorially.

In a published card in the Herald yesterday morning Judge Silent denies the truthfulness of the charges, and makes the following statement of the case:

What occurred in the matter referred to is as follows: The committee on the organization of the San Antonio movement was called upon to consider the matter of county division, and, also, in view of possible county division, the desirability of forming a consolidation at the present time. A convention of county divisionists had been called to meet at Pomona. Our agents were present, and a few of the divisionists had a conference with the Pomona people and attempt to persuade them to abandon county division, and, if not successful, to see if a boundary line could not be agreed upon. The committee consisted of Charles Forman, Abbot Kinney and myself. We went to Pomona and met a few of the divisionists, and a line of the proposed county was produced by them: the San Gabriel River to near the mouth of the San Gabriel Cañon and thence a line due north was indicated as the western boundary line. We showed that such a line would divide the water system of the San Gabriel River, and, in view of the action by the people of Duarre on the east, and the people of Azusa and Covina on the west, and such a division might tend to complicate these water rights, and work an injury to the people concerned, also, knew and so stated, that the people of Azusa were almost unanimously opposed to being included in the new county. We suggested that if Pomona would consent to a line which would leave out Azusa, or, in other words, if they would take the Puente hills for their westerly line, that we would report the matter to the several committees, and so stated that through the creation of a new county with that division line would not arouse the serious opposition of the people of Los Angeles. Some one on behalf of Pomona replied that Covina was favorable to the new county, and a large part of the divisionists were in favor of it, to take these in as a new county seat permanently at Pomona. In this discussion various boundaries were talked of to see if the Pomona people would not consent to some more favorable line than the San Gabriel River. I stated that we would report against county division, but would again consider the matter if some more favorable line could be suggested. The Pomona gentlemen said that they had no authority to make any change, but would consider the matter, let us know what they stated, and, following Monday.

We returned and reported to the General Committee, which waited to hear further from Pomona, and not hearing, and Pomona having in the meantime organized to carry the project through originally proposed, we made a report against the creation of the new county, and took steps in opposition. The discussion and conference at Pomona were public and were had in the presence of seven or eight gentlemen, and were participated in, on our side, by Mr. Kinney, Mr. Forman and myself.

In closing the article referred to, the Herald comments as follows:

It will be noted that Judge Silent's reply is not what one would expect. He says, cover salient points made by the other paper and to the "remarkable straightforwardness and unselfishness of the aforesaid denizen of San José and Arizona."

AT POMONA.

The Pomona committee, to whom Judge Silent made the proposition, as stated by them before the Supervisors, held a secret meeting in that city yesterday, being in session during the greater portion of the day. They are preparing for publication a statement of exactly what Silent did say on that occasion, which, it is said, will fully uphold the published statements, and give details, with the names of witnesses, which will leave no room for doubt.

A Tree for West Seventh Street.

The West Side Citizen's Association have held several meetings of late for the purpose of selecting a uniform shade tree for Seventh street, west of Pearl. After a careful inspection of a large number of ornamental trees they decided in favor of the eucalyptus cornucalyx or sugar gum. It grows into a permanently symmetrical and hand-

Having is a delightful human experience. Seventy-five thousand people annually have a "good time" at Coronado Beach. The reasons are legion. Send for copy of "The Reasons why I Prefer Coronado Beach." This booklet tells you the

Hotel del Coronado is the favorite watering place of the best class of eastern tourists who visit the Pacific Coast. It tells all about the peerless climate, the fishing, the shooting, the bathing, the large, new salt, water swimming tanks under glass roof, the drives, the excursions, and all about the diversions, sport and the hotel. In short, it tells you what to do at Coronado Beach and how to do it.

Round Trip Tickets from Los Angeles, Pasadena, Pomona, San Bernardino, Colton, Riverside and Redlands, Orange, Anaheim and Santa Ana are sold for \$24.00, including one week's board in \$3.00 and \$3.50 room. Privilege of longer stay at \$3.00 per day. T. D. YEOMANS, Agent, Los Angeles, 129 North Spring street. Tickets on sale at Bell's La Gripe office, 129 North Spring street, or at First Street Station. At all other points with local railroad agents. Address all communications to

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager, Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach, Cal.

Beautiful Women Use Dr. Simms' Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers

To remove PIMPLES, FRECKLES, MOTHS BLOTHES, and CLEAR the SKIN. Warranted to be the best. Price 25c. Postage 10c. Co., 34 W. Monroe, Chicago. At drugstores, or mailed on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box.

For sale by GODFREY & MOORE, 108 S. Spring st., opp. Hotel Nadeau, Los Angeles, Cal.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A new and complete treatment, consisting of Suppositories. Ointment in Capsules, also in box and pills; a positive cure for external, internal, blind or bleeding, Itching, catarrh, etc. It is a safe, simple and effective remedy has never been sold in this box for \$5; sent by mail. Why suffer from this terrible disease when a written guarantee is given with six months' money back if not cured. Send stamp for free sample. Guaranteed issued by C. F. HEINZMAN, Druggist, sole agent, 222 North Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Because it Assists Nature.

It is the best thing yet discovered for La Gripe. Mr. J. Denison, 1515 Downey avenue; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Spencer, 250 South Griffith; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Spencer, 250 South Griffith; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Spencer, 250 South

avenue; W. E. Monahan, 229 Leveque street; Wm. Jochum, Potomac block, Broadway; Wm. Mayes, Jr., Station, Frank Griffith, La Canada, Glendale, E. 12th Street; O. E. H. Clifton, street E. 12th Street; Mrs. D. D. Hambridge, 13th Street; Mrs. A. Rowland, Puenta, Cal.; Mrs. Hudson, Puenta, Cal.; Mrs. Hay, Lincoln Park, Cal.; Mrs. F. C. Spencer, 250 South Lincoln; Mr. Lindley, 229 Flower; Mrs. Myers, West Adams; Mrs. Mary Davis, West Adams; Mr. and Mrs. M. Armstrong, 216 North Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Johnson, 216 North Johnson; P. P. Doeling, conductor, corner Downey avenue and Grinnell avenue; Mrs. Petry, 229 South Spring street; Mrs. S. C. Sichel, 229 North Spring street; Mr. and Mrs. H. Sullivan, 221 North Spring; Mrs. D. Jackson, Seventh and Spring streets.

Bell's La Gripe Specific

Contains no morphine, opium, chloroform, or any baneful drug that could harm the body. It is a safe, simple and effective remedy, as everybody knows from almost all the so-called remedies for this disease and their complaints.

It is manufactured only by Dr. Bellan, druggist, 1029 Downey avenue. If your own druggist has not got it he can get it for you, or it will be sent to you by mail, if you prefer, on receipt of the price, 50 cents. It is

A GOOD THING TO HAVE IN THE HOUSE.

IF YOU HAVE DEFECTIVE EYES

And value them consult us. No cause of defective vision where glasses are required is too complicated for us. The known cause of defective vision is as important as the perfect fitting of lenses, and the scientific fitting and making of frames is our only business (specialty). Have your eyes examined by Dr. S. G. MARSHALL, Scientific Optician, 167 N. Spring-st., opposite old Courthouse.

Don't forget the number.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by the Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without any loss of taste. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure of the Liquor Habit. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It is a safe, simple and effective remedy with the specific, it becomes an utter impossibility to drink again.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC Co., Proprietors, Cincinnati, O. 45-page book of particular free. To be had of H. German, 1328 Main-st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Druggists.

Builders' Exchange!

Cor. Broadway & Second.

Open daily from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Official business meetings every Wednesday at 3 p.m. J. M. GRIFFITH, President. JOHN SPERS, Secretary.

some tree and does not throw up the sidewalk with lateral roots. The association will furnish the trees, plant and care for them one year at an expense to each property owner of about 1 cent per linear foot. Another meeting of the association will be held next Tuesday evening at 237 West First street. A full attendance is requested.

PRETTY POSITIVE TALK.

Does This Mean That the Profession is Going to Adopt the Commercial Man.

What do I know about the Simpson Gatharr Cure?" responded a well-known physician yesterday in reply to a question asked him by a scribe in search of information.

"Well, I know a good many people who have been taking it the past two or three months with satisfactory results, and I myself believe it is a good thing—probably the best there is for catarrh in the head. It may not cure every single case—I wouldn't expect that of any medicine—but from present indications, so far as I am able to judge him, it comes nearer doing that than anything else I know of.

"I've looked into the matter pretty thoroughly since Simpson started out to put the medicine on the market. I went to him a month ago and got from his books a list of the people who had bought of him and their addresses. I didn't allow him to pick out the names for me, but took them in order, just as they came, and all of them. And then I spent the best part of two weeks looking up the people and satisfying myself as to their condition. Some of them—all, in fact, who had given the remedy a fair trial and taken it long enough—were well. All the rest, with possibly two exceptions, were better than they had been before using it, and fully believed they'd ultimately be cured. The two exceptions noted were people suffering with heavy colds, contracted before or during the time they were using the medicine, and they were somewhat discouraged, though, I thought, needlessly.

"On the whole, I was so impressed with the value of the medicine as a specific for catarrh that I shall hereafter recommend it unhesitatingly to my own patients and everyone else who asks me about it."

"I want to say further that I like Simpson's straightforward way of putting it on the market. He doesn't set himself up as a great and learned M. D., call himself doctor, and profess to cure every disease under the sun. He is plain George Simpson, traveling man, and knows nothing whatever about the science of medicine, or any other disease except catarrh. Having been cured of that by an old Mexican woman's decoction of herbs, he makes up some himself and cures a friend or chance acquaintance, now and then. Finding it always worked the same, and the demand for the remedy ever increasing, he goes into the business of manufacturing and selling it for coin; is in a manner driven into it. Believing thoroughly in what he is going to ask for money for, and scorning to look like a quack or a faker, he starts out with a fixed price for which he will furnish the necessary medicine and guarantee a perfect and permanent cure, the patient himself being the sole judge as to whether the cure is effected or not. I like that."

"A company, thoroughly responsible in every way, has now, I understand been formed to conduct the business, but Mr. Simpson is still in charge, and, as long as he is, nobody need have any fears as to how it will be carried on. The office is in the Los Angeles National Bank building, corner of First and Spring streets—the rooms directly over the bank. Entrance on First street."

Auction Sale.

20-Good Horses-20

—AT—

O. K. STABLES,

248 S. MAIN-ST.

Friday, Feb. 10, at 10 a.m.

One fine Kentucky Driving Horse 5 years old; a perfect animal, worth \$400.

One fine Percheron Stallion 5 years old; very hardy, fine for breeding, perfectly gentle.

Six well-bred good yearling mares.

Several good young horses and mares, from 3 to 5 years, all sound and gentle.

Will be sold without reserve. If you need a good horse for work, please attend this sale and you will get a bargain.

MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers.

AUCTION!

Matlock & Reed, Auctioneers.

—AT—

Salesrooms, 426 and 428 South Spring Street.

SATURDAY, FEB. 4, —AT—

A Large Consignment of—

Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

FINE Parlor Sets upholstered in silk, plush and mohair. plush.

Large, One Hundred different patterns of Rattan, Reed and Willow Chairs and Rockers. Solid Oak Furniture, with best leather.

Bedroom Sets, Mattresses, Pillows and Bedding, one Domestic Sewing Machine, with fixtures (nearly new), Wardrobes, &c. &c.

We make a specialty of selling Furniture in houses or at store. Consignments solicited.

Claremont Nursery,

Located near Dept. of Claremont. For sale one year-old buds on three year-old roots.

Genuine Washington Navel, Mediterranean Sweets and Late Valencia Oranges;

Lemons, Eureka, and Persian Prunes, Salmons;

French and Hungarian Prunes, Salmons;

French and Spanish Peaches, Royal and Moorish Apricots.

Free to name. A. F. LEMUR, Prop.

Tree for West Seventh Street.

The West Side Citizen's Association

have held several meetings of late for

the purpose of selecting a uniform shade tree for Seventh street, west of

Pearl. After a careful inspection of a

large number of ornamental trees they

decided in favor of the eucalyptus cornucalyx or sugar gum. It grows into

a permanently symmetrical and hand-

LOOK OUT!

That Cold May Mean La Gripe,

It is Again Becoming Epidemic All Over the Country—Bell's La Gripe Specifically Cures La Gripe.

It is made in Los Angeles, and guaranteed.

This is its second season and it has not failed in a single instance to cure. Here are names of well-known residents who have tried it, not for La Gripe alone, but for other things. Ask them what they think about it.

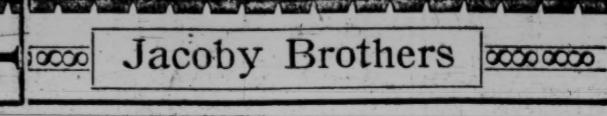
IT CURES LA GRIPE.

It is primarily a medicine for colds, chronic constipation, nervousness, low fevers, piles, headache, etc., and for that reason.

BECAUSE IT ASSISTS NATURE.

It is the best thing yet discovered for La Gripe. Mr. J. Denison, 1515 Downey avenue; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Spencer, 250 South Griffith; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Spencer, 250 South Griffith; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Spencer, 250 South

avenue; W. E. Monahan, 229 Leveque street; Wm. Jochum, Potomac block, Broadway; Wm. Mayes, Jr., Station,



* A CASE OF MUST! *



A CRASH

In Men's Suits and Overcoats!

(Cut this price list out and bring it with you for reference.)

Men's \$8.50 Suits and Overcoats

Late 1893 styles—cut to.....

\$5.00

Men's \$13.50 and \$12.50 Suits and Overcoats

Late styles and colorings—cut to.....

\$8.75

Men's \$18 and \$16.50 Suits and Overcoats

Newest shades and patterns—cut to.....

\$12.50

Men's \$22.50 and \$20 Suits and Overcoats

Richly-tailored garments—cut to.....

\$13.75

Jacoby Brothers

PRICES IN PANTS

SPLIT WIDE OPEN!

Men's Durable \$3.00 Cass Pants—cut to

\$1.65

Men's Splendid \$4.00 Pants—cut to

\$2.45

Men's Imported Worsted \$6.50 Pants—cut to

\$4.45

Boys' and Children's Clothing Crashed.

Everything pertaining to Boys' wearing apparel must "get up and get" out of our present crowded-for-room quarters at the most lively money-saving tune ever played in this State. WISE PARENTS will take advantage of the great values we will dispense to the public this week. BEAR IN MIND that the only time competitors (?) equal us is on paper. Talk is cheap. The newspapers are open to all alike, and the "small fry" or the "big bluff" can claim as much as the concern having hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in the choicest products of both hemispheres, who enjoy every facility and advantage; hence our pledge to save you at least 40 percent over all others on your purchases or refund your money. Suffice to say, we protect our patrons' interests.

Be Sure and See Our Show Windows.

Next Week We Hand Our Retail Stores Over to Our Architects, Contractors and Builders!

Your priceless and bounteous patronage has compelled as to make this step. We must have more room in which to handle our phenomenal increase of business with comfort to our patrons and satisfaction to ourselves; hence will cut through the ceiling and run a palatial patent safety elevator to our second floor, which will be turned into the largest and most complete and beautiful Boys' and Children's Clothing Parlors in America, giving fathers, mothers and guardians a floor space of over 10,000 square feet, filled with the largest and handsomest stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods to be obtained at any clothing establishment between the two oceans from which to make a selection for their children. Having made gigantic purchases of Men's, Boys' and Children's Fine Winter Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishing Goods only a short time ago at almost our own figures, we find ourselves cramped for room and must have quick outlet at once, consequently will inaugurate a "CLEARANCE & ALTERATION SALE" TOMORROW MORNING that'll cause all past sales to pale into insignificance. Values will be unharnessed, cost will become but a pleasant memory and profits an idle dream; other clothiers will say we're mad. The blow will be hard to them, to us the loss great,

BUT THE GOODS MUST GO!

Our Guarantee.

If you can duplicate our great and unparalleled "alteration and clearance sale" bargains at our House on the Pacific Coast, don't hesitate a moment, but bring back your purchase and we'll make cheerfully refund you your money.

Jacoby Brothers
The Only Successful Broad-Gauge Clothing House in Los Angeles.

Protection.

If for any reason you are at any time dissatisfied with any purchase made at our strictly One-Priced House, return the same at once and we'll refund your purchase money. They are as good as bank checks to us, and you can cash 'em here where your money is always on call.

128, 130, 132, 134 NORTH SPRING STREET.

A CRASH

In Men's Furnishing Goods

Hundreds of dozens of elegant, late style \$1.00 and 75c Neckwear will go into this week's great "Clearance and Alteration Sale" at the gift price of

45c

Men's handsome embroidered Night Robes, a bargain at 75c, will be slaughtered at

45c

Men's splendid 4-ply, Linen Bosom, White Dress Shirts, excellent value at \$1.00, must "vamos" at

70c

Men's extra heavy, English, gold-colored, silk finished, \$1.25 Balbriggan Underwear will go at

75c

STYLISH HATS

Prices CRUSHED.

Men's late style \$2.50 Derby and Soft Hats must quit our premises this week at the picayune price of

\$1.45

Men's late style "Fedoras" in latest shapes and colors—Exclusive Hatter's Price \$3.00 and \$3.50—but we mean business, so out they'll go for

\$1.65

\$4.00 is a Fair Price for Marshland & Co's. (of London) late style English Derby Hats, but as we are not running a Fair they'll go at the next-to-nothing price of

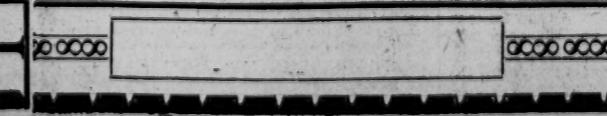
\$2.45

Ladies', Men's & Children's Shoes

At 25 to 40 Per Cent less money than like qualities can be procured for at any Exclusive Shoe House in this State. Our Mammoth Stock and Low Prices, kick their heels at all would-be competitors. ALL DAY YESTERDAY our very walls whispered welcome to the surging multitude of buyers of Honest Clothes. We have reached the key-note of that sterling and gigantic word SUCCESS. How that little word has haunted the defeated legions of time; how it has thrilled and throbbed in the pulsations of the hot blood of lofty ambitions. With these great values in the field, all the bargain sales (?) of the me-toos will fade away into the dim shades of oblivion.

The Greatest Bargains on Earth.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING, HAT, SHOE AND FURNISHING GOODS ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!



CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

WEATHER BUREAU.

U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4, 1893.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 30.10; at 5 p.m., 30.11. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 49° and 54°. Maximum temperature, 57°; minimum temperature, 45°. Character of weather, partly cloudy; rainfall for past twenty-four hours, trace.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Reports received at Los Angeles on February 4. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p.m., 75th meridian time:

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer	Temperature	Maximum	Minimum	Rain, in.
Los Angeles	30.10	54	57	51	0
San Diego	30.10	56	60	52	0
Fresno	30.95	52	56	42	0
Keeler	30.95	52	56	42	0
San Francisco	30.92	52	56	42	0
Sacramento	30.88	50	56	40	0
El Cajon	30.75	50	56	39	0
Red Bluff	30.75	50	56	39	0
Long Beach	30.64	48	54	38	0
Rosedale	30.64	48	54	38	0
Portland	30.54	48	54	38	0

"Yes, William," he went on, "in my opinion, the best place for you to go to is the stock all new and by all odds the neatest and tastiest there is in the town. And then, if you go there, you're dead sure to get the correct thing in cut, fit and make-up. All, these handsomest dressed suits you see on the street are from there. You can tell them as far as the eye can see. The tailor is a man about them that none of the other tailors seem able to imitate. I tell you Neigen the tailor, No. 116 North Spring street, is the artist you're after."

Bryman Ridges, author of "My Ramble Through Bible Lands," will commence a series of lectures this evening at the Hotel "I Spy Here" at Dalton's Hall, corner Central Avenue and Washington street, commencing Sunday, February 5, 1893, at 7:30 p.m. Illustrated with large panoramas, native costumes, idols and objects of interest. Seats free; all welcome.

The mammoth wharf, with its magnificient viaduct, the fine new bridge, the great ranch adjoining the Southern Pacific's depot, the Soldiers' Home, beautiful drives, hot salt water baths, and toothsome fish dinners, are a few of the attractions offered at Santa Monica. Southern Pacific Sunday trains run through the mammoth wharf. Round trip, 20 cents.

Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow, and everywhere the lambie went Mary was sure to go to Woodham & Co.'s, No. 324 South Spring street, for furniture, because that is the one place in Los Angeles where Eastern furniture is sold at Eastern prices, and Mary and everybody else will make a big saving by trading there.

Dr. Charles A. White, dentist, of Philadelphia, wishes to thank his patrons and friends for their kind attentions during his recent illness and to inform them that he will resume business on Monday, February 6. Office hours, 10 to 5; Breed Block, opposite the Rialto.

If you have any use for or need a screen, call on Sanborn, Vail Co.; they have a large assortment in styles, sizes and prices. These goods are fine and very decorative, and will ornament any room. Odd styles and sizes made to order. No. 133 South Spring street.

Mrs. Grove, Cleveland, purchased one of the celebrated Fairbanks & Cole banjos in New York last week. George T. Extow, successor to Smart's Music Store, has a full line of these fine instruments at prices that will astonish you. No. 329 South Spring street.

Miss Parsons and Miss Denner's day school for girls, 416 West Tenth street, began on Saturday, January 12. This new school has taken a high stand, and its success is already assured.

Gentlemen, if you want to see the largest stock of new spring and summer suitings and trouserings at low prices, call at Joe Pohem's, No. 143 South Spring street, J. F. Henderson, manager.

Jack Spratt could eat no fat, his wife could not bear him, and so between the two they bought their furniture of Woodham & Co., No. 3 South Spring street, and saved about 30 per cent.

Ex-Gov. St. John will speak at the First Baptist Church, corner of Sixth street and Broadway, Sunday evening, February 5. This will be his last address before leaving Los Angeles.

McGraws having bought a half interest in the Laurel Palace Saloon, between Spring and Broadway, on First street, will cordially welcome all his old friends.

Floor space, suitable for light machinery, where power may be introduced, for rent on third floor of Times Building. Also first-class offices on same floor.

Co. A is being reorganized. Only young men of good character accepted. Cost is nothing. For terms, see Lieut. Steers at Armory, every evening.

The Record, one of the finest hotels in Chicago, Fox, terms, etc., address the World's Fair Visitors' Association, 230½ South Spring.

Rev. Dr. Hutchins, the pastor, will preach in the First Congregational Church, corner Sixth and Hill streets, at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

For good turnouts and reasonable rates call at St. George Stables, No. 310 South Broadway. Special attention given boarders.

Nicoll the Tailor is causing all the people to talk. See advertisement on fifth page. Jewell Grand, New Process and all the other Jewell stores, for gasoline and gas, at A. B. Chapman's, No. 440 South Spring.

The jubilee social, postponed last Tuesday on account of the storm, will be given next Tuesday evening at Emmanuel Church.

For sale, men's, women's, children's, sports, wholesale or retail, corner Jefferson street and Grand avenue. Clinton Thomas.

To all points in Southern California one fare for the round trip on the Southern Pacific every Sunday from Los Angeles.

At Dr. Williams' office you see the most improved appliances for the treatments of all head, throat and chest diseases.

Rev. A. C. Smither will preach at 11 a.m. today at Temple Street Christian Church; all are welcome.

A bond of \$50,000 has been given to their constituents. The World's Fair Visitors' Association, 230½ South Spring.

People exposed to contagious diseases of any kind should use Bellan's La Grippe Specific. It fortifies the system.

Dr. Williams charges nothing for consultation. Office, No. 137 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Before you buy your lumber get your figures from Clark & Bryson, wholesale and retail lumber dealers.

If you want a perfect-fitting dress try Mme. Arville, Costume House, No. 619 South Spring street.

Mme. Arville cuts by the improved Taylor system, at the Costume House, No. 619 South Spring street.

For first-class family horses and good roadsters go to the Olive Stables, 628 South Olive.

Nicoll the Tailor is causing all the people to talk. See advertisement on fifth page.

The spring term of studies at St. Vincent's College begins on Thursday, Feb. 2.

If you want an orange farm or land, see ad. of W. P. McIntosh in another column.

Button holes and buttons made to order at Zimmerman's, No. 129 South Broadway.

Well the cholera is causing all the people to talk. See advertisement on fifth page.

Mrs. Douglass successfully treats all skin and scalp diseases. The Albermarle.

Dr. Williams has been a resident physician of Los Angeles for over nine years.

James Mean's \$3 shoes; sole agents, Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

The Costume House, No. 619 South Spring street.

Compound oxygen works marvelously in all lung troubles. Dr. Williams.

Catarrh is curable by the Acrean system of practice. Dr. Williams.

The best place to buy lamps, gas fixtures, dinner, tea and toilet sets, and house fur-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

nishing goods is at Parmelee's, 232 South Spring.

Indian baskets and blankets at Exchange, No. 228 South Broadway.

What do you think of the Kan-Koo add? Campbell's "cut" is opais, etc.; see ad.

The Thirteenth Streets yesterday defeated the Sixteenth Street football team by a score of 18 to 0.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Office for Sewell Bros. and Wilson Slater.

If the weather is pleasant a fine pro-

gramme will be given by the Douglas Military Hand-at-Westlake Park this afternoon.

The Unity Club lecture course calendar for this week announces its topic for Wednesday evening as "The Alps and Italy," and the speakers Rev. S. H. Weller, Prof. N. Saunders and Percy R. Wilson.

Miss Jennie Holloway, the young lady from San Bernardino, who lost her way while on a visit to relatives Friday night, reached her destination yesterday morning, having taken a room at a hotel Friday night.

John M. Beck of San Francisco is in the city as the authorized agent of J. N. Pfaffen, the old man who was supposed to be dead. In the proceedings begun to set aside the control of property now in the hands of the Public Administrator.

Newspaper in this city yesterday in the column of obituaries, the "Daily News," reported the death of Mrs. Lydia F. Sweetser, which occurred at Dalton's Hall, corner Central and Washington street, commencing Sunday, February 5, 1893, at 7:30 p.m. Illustrated with large panoramas, native costumes, idols and objects of interest. Seats free; all welcome.

The mammoth wharf, with its magnificient viaduct, the fine new bridge, the great ranch adjoining the Southern Pacific's depot, the Soldiers' Home, beautiful drives, hot salt water baths, and toothsome fish dinners, are a few of the attractions offered at Santa Monica. Southern Pacific Sunday trains run through the mammoth wharf. Round trip, 20 cents.

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The board of managers of the News Boys' Home request the public to remember that no one, except the managers of the news boys, or persons bearing certificates from one or more of them, is authorized to solicit aid for the home. The injunction is given to prevent unscrupulous persons from imposing upon the generosity of those who are desirous of aiding in the good work.

The ladies of the W.R.C. met yesterday in the hall of the Hotel Hall, corner Central and Washington street, for

the election of delegates to their convention March 20. The Hotel Hall and Entertainment Committees reported unfinished work, and while much was done, there still remains much to do. Mrs. Lucy Calin was chosen to deliver the address of welcome to the visiting members. A meeting has been called for 2 p.m. next Wednesday.

PETTY OFFENDERS.

Business Transacted in the Police Courts Yesterday.

Quiet reigned around police headquarters all day yesterday, but one arrest having been made up to 8 o'clock—that of Ah Sum, a celestial lottery dealer, who was released upon depositing \$100 cash for his appearance Monday.

The case against Mrs. and Miss Browning and Mrs. Pope for disturbing the peace of "Capt." Chase was continued until Tuesday, when it is thought it will be dismissed.

Luis Codera and P. Garcia, who were arrested for disturbing the peace by brawling, were given more time to think over the irony of fate, their case being continued until Monday and they remained.

There was considerable interest manifested in the trial of ex-Police Officer John Craig and J. W. Harris, who were arrested for fighting Friday evening in a low joint on Upper Main street.

The saloon-keeper—an ignorant Italian, whose clothing, in its filth, was as offensive as was the odor from his perspiring body—endeavored to evade answering certain leading questions, when Justice Austin remanded him for contempt, but when Baliff Appel took him down stairs to lock him up he was beaten. His plea was that he could not talk English, but as this was known to be the later explanation that he was afraid to talk was probably the true one.

The evidence all tended to show that Craig was the aggressor, and the reiteration of choice epithets and Tar Flat nomenclature between the two combatants, was an inspiring to the select crowd gathered to hear the trial.

Craig explained that he "pasted" de la Jeu de jaw" on one occasion, and Harris told how he had been "tumped" in the feet by the big bloke."

Craig was sat down pretty quickly.

He was the aggressor, and the reiteration of choice epithets and Tar Flat nomenclature between the two combatants, was an inspiring to the select crowd gathered to hear the trial.

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TWELFTH YEAR.



Make him held steadily to proven facts in everything.

Then there is the lie of egotism, which is always claiming everything for itself. Ignore the story. Make it seem not worth his while.

The lie which denies is the fault of older people. Punishment has been given arbitrarily. That is to be corrected in the guardian.

The hardest fault to correct in a child or anyone else is the deep lie of jealousy, the malicious lie. It always comes from jealousy, and there seems to be only one possible remedy. Get the jealous child to perform some service for the other. Make him participate in the other's life, in some way become a partner as it were, and the jealousy ceases.

A. S. DUANE.

BEAUTY FOR THE BROOD.

The Making of Children's Bedspreads and Pillows.

Contributed to The Times.

Bedspreads and pillow slips designed for nursery use should be dainty and decorative, and at the same time both strong and serviceable.

It is a bad thing for a woman to live too much within herself. Where she shuts herself up within her home, and sits there thinking her own thoughts, and attending only to her own concerns, her interest comes gradually to be narrowed down within her walls.

"But how do I get out?" says one, "when I have so many cares and duties to occupy me? Really I have no time for anything outside."

My dear madam, just sift those "cares and duties," and you will find much time given to things which are not really of much importance. Do you not think your daughter Nellie would be just as happy and comfortable with one or two less ruffles on her skirt, and fewer tucks and dainty hemstitching, all of which is such a tax upon your time and nerves. Would not your boys, as they come home from college, be pleased to see "mother" abreast of the times, going out occasionally and meeting the best people, and exchanging her thoughts with them, and sometimes, if ever so modestly, entertaining them, and standing with them on the same intellectual level? It is the only way in which we can grow. Bright people are more inspiring than the best of books, and they are better educators in that they rouse more fully your desire for knowledge that will fit you for the companionship of those you acknowledge as your superiors, and whose capacity you desire to emulate.

I care nothing for frivolous show and folly, but I do like social life where I can keep my soul alive, and be mentally quickened to keep abreast of the attainments and progress of the times. The heart is broadened by it, our sympathy with human nature is stronger, and our devotion and love of home is none the less.

We are a part of today, and we have our share in the world's duties and obligations, the responsibility for which we should not seek to slip to somebody else's shoulders. To be young you must feel young. Old age should never come to the spirit, nor will it while you keep your interest alive in the world about you.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

Notes.

Meringues fall because they are not properly made. If you will follow carefully the directions here, they will not fall: Beat the whites of the eggs until frothy, not stiff, then add one table-spoonful of powdered sugar to each white; beat now until smooth, white and creamy and very stiff. Heap over the pie or pudding, put in the oven for just a moment until it is a light golden brown.

Coffee Jelly.—Cover one box or two ounces of gelatine with half pint cold water and soak for half an hour, then add one cup of sugar and one quart of boiling coffee; stir until the sugar is dissolved, strain, turn into a mould to cool; serve with hot custard or whipped cream.

Graham Bread.—Scald half a pint of milk; when lukewarm add to it one teaspoonful of butter, half a yeast cake dissolved in two table-spoonfuls of lukewarm water, then add a table-spoonful of molasses. Sift the Graham flour, stir sufficient into the milk to make a batter, beat for about five minutes, stand aside until light, about two hours, then add sufficient sifted Graham flour to make a soft dough. Take this out on the board, knead lightly, put it once into a greased pan when light and double its bulk; bake in a moderate oven three-quarters of an hour. Throw away the bran you have sifted out.

Warner's dry yeast is exceedingly good, in fact, I think all dry yeast cakes that I have ever tried bring about good results. Fleischman's will keep in winter about four or five days; they are good until soft.

Rolls.—It is not wise to make a roll, when you want it very light, from bread dough. The following recipe, I think, will be exactly what you want: Scald half a pint of milk, putting into it while hot two ounces of butter; when the milk is lukewarm add one yeast cake, dissolved in two table-spoonfuls of water; add half a tea-spoonful of salt and table-spoonful of sugar. Now add sufficient flour, about one cupful, to make a thin batter; stand aside in a warm place for one hour, then stir in the flour until you have a dough. Knead thoroughly, and put back into the bowl, and stand aside again until very light. Now take a sufficient quantity to make a small roll, form gently in your hand, place in the greased French-pan, and so continue until all are made. Cover the pan and stand in a warm place twenty minutes. When light, brush the tops with milk, and bake in a quick oven about ten minutes. They must be a very moderate color.

The above excellent recipes are taken from the January issue of Table Talk, and, like the recipes given by that excellent household magazine, may be accepted as reliable. SUSAN SUNSHINE.

A VOICE OF CHILDHOOD.

Contributed to The Times.

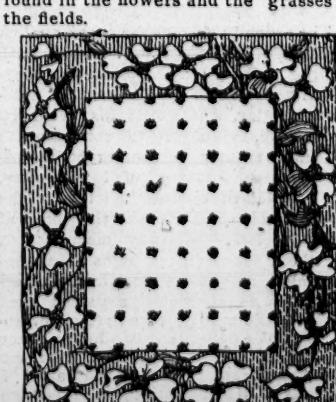
Some one asked Miss Harrison, the superintendent of the Kindergarten College in Chicago, what she would do with a child who told lies.

Miss Harrison does not believe in corporal punishment for any offense.

She said: "It would depend entirely upon the sort of lie it was." Her advice in substance was this:

Lying is too often treated locally, when it should be constitutionally treated. There are almost as many different sorts of lies as there are different sorts of fevers.

For example, exaggeration which comes from excess of imagination. That is to be cured by teaching accuracy of observation. Make the child count all the objects in the room.



A charming combination of color and design, which is well adapted to nursery use. The linen can be purchased of sufficient width to require no seams, the spread intended for a small crib, and on its background the loose white bobbins make a perfect effect. They are grouped in the corners, and when worked with care seem to carry with them some of the soft zephyrs of the fields in which their prototypes grow.

The other picture may be seen a very elegant gown of ribbed novelty cloth with a shawl garniture of velvet and trimmings of Russian embroidery on velvet. The square revers give the width so much liked to the shoulders, and a wide corslet in the back of embroidered velvet separates in front, one part narrowing down for the belt and the other rising in a band over the bust, where it is held by passing under a buckle. This model is carried out in browns, and would be equally satisfactory in violet or in steel blue cloth and velvet, the embroidery in beads to match the color. It would also be admirable in black silk and velvet.

Another and equally suitable spread is made of cream-white gobelin cloth. In one corner is embroidered a bunch of fringed gentians, tied with a ribbon, that wavers in graceful outline around the sides. The edges of the cloth are buttonholed with stitches of irregular length worked with heavy blue floss.

The line that marks the center square is outlined with some of the same silk; the flowers are embroidered in their natural color, and the ribbon with the same blue as is used for the edge.

Besides the newer materials, such as the linen and gobelin cloth, just mentioned, there are a number of simple and more familiar cloths that can be relied on to give satisfaction for this work. Linen momie cloth is an old and tried friend that never fails; buckram can be depended on for all the uses to which it can be put, and even homely white cotton sateen will do good service as a covering for both pillows and beds.

The dogwood spread is made of fine sateen buckram. Around dogwood blossoms are a border of dogwood blossoms, which are outlined only with heavy

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1893.—TWENTY PAGES.

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nection with this lake that my boys and girls see before our fancy journeys is done.

Here is a skiff. Tumble into it with me, my dears, and one of you stronger boys row it out toward the center of the lake. How swift we ride, and how bright the sparkling waters.

When a marvelous place for sightseeing this valley is. Perhaps I may invite my boys and girls to journey with me hither again, for I know every part of the valley, for I staid here six weeks studying its wonders. ELIZA A. OTIS.

STORIES OF CHIMPANZEES.

By M. JACOLIOT.

Contributed to The Times.

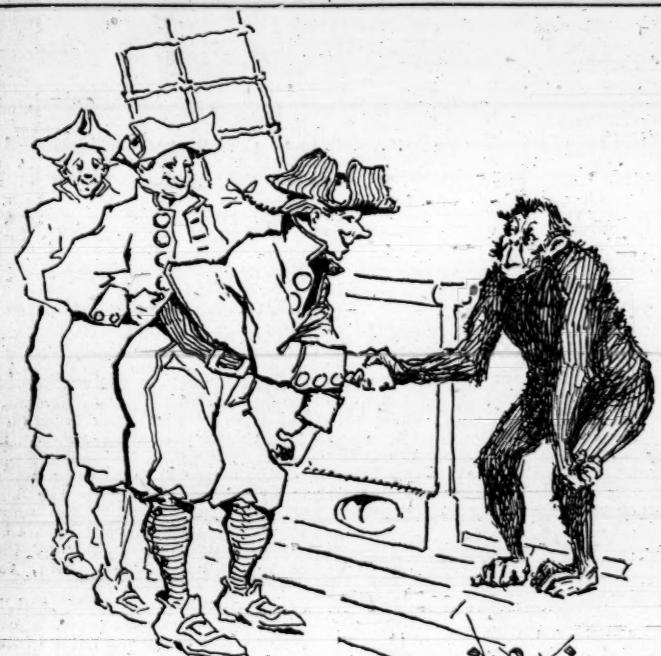
In the opinion of naturalists the chimpanzee is of all apes known the one which approaches man the most nearly.

The construction of his head, the intelligent superiority marking his features, the breadth of his arms—which are better proportioned to the size of his body than in the other apes—the size and perfection of his thumb—the roundness of his thighs, the human form of his feet, and the almost upright bearing resulting from it, the nature of the sounds which he utters in certain

himself with human clothing. He was seen several times walking proudly on deck with a cocked hat on his head.

The Museum of Natural History at Paris, thirty years ago, possessed a chimpanzee which showed great intelligence. Once when he had been put in penitence for some fault, he experienced the feeling common to all living creatures which have been shut up—a desire to recover liberty. He threw into this enterprise a train of reasoning remarkable for connection and expedient. In the first place he fixed his eyes on the door of the room in which he had been confined. But this door was locked with a key, and the key was hung on a nail. He did not allow himself to be discouraged by this obstruction. Rising on his tiptoes he tried to reach the key, but he was a small ape and the key was too high for the hand of an animal to obtain it. After many useless attempts, in the course of which he showed as much perseverance as sagacity, he realized that the key was placed at such a distance from his fingers that the extremity of his hand and the object could never be brought together; consequently he crawled on a chair, reached one hand up and unhooked the key from the nail. This accomplished, he descended, then adroitly introduced the key into the keyhole and opened the door.

Let us cite still another fact which proves to what a degree of development the intelligence of this ape may attain: Three or four children were amusing themselves one day on a square in Algiers, watching some apes dancing to the sound of a drum, admiring especially those who played admirably upon the instrument. At the same time served as a master to a poor blind man, his master, whom he led with skill and attention such as



HE SHOOK HANDS WITH SEVERAL OF THE SAILORS.

cases—in fact, everything unites to distinguish the chimpanzee from other apes and to set him near to man.

Linnæus, in his "Natural System," made him a species of the genus homo, under the denomination of homo silvestris—the man of the woods.

The black chimpanzee is specially interesting. This ape has the forehead rounded, but concealed by the arches of the extremely developed eyebrows. His face is brown and bare with the exception of the cheeks, which have a few hairs arranged in the manner of whiskers. His eyes are small and full of expression; his nose is flat and his mouth broad. He reaches a height of five or six feet, and when he is supported by a cane he can walk upright for several moments. His body is covered with coarse hairs, usually black, more numerous on the back.

When young chimpanzees are susceptible of a widely varied education: they learn to sit up at a table as correctly as civilized men; they eat everything, especially sweets. They can be accustomed to the use of alcoholic liquors.

They use the knife, the fork, and the spoon to cut or eat what is served to them. They receive with politeness people who come to visit them, and remain to feed them company and to take leave of them.

The chimpanzee is fond of brilliant colors, and he rises at the approach of an elegantly-dressed lady. He takes pleasure in looking out of the window; the passing of horses and carriages amuses him and gives him great pleasure.

This candidate for humanity has a relatively gentle expression in his look; he is graceful and polished in his manners. There exists between the faculties of the chimpanzee and those of the orang-outang the same difference as between the external characteristics of these two animals.

Capt. Paine described the manners of a chimpanzee which had been captured by a merchant vessel on the banks of the river Gambia and intrusted to him to be taken to London in 1831.

"When this animal came on board he shook hands with several of the sailors, but refused this mark of confidence, even with anger, to several others, without any apparent reason. Soon, however, he became familiar with the whole crew, with the exception of a young cabin boy, with whom he never became on friendly terms.

"When the sailors' table was set on deck he was always on the watch, making a tour of the table and embracing each guest with cries; then he would stand down among them to share the food. He sometimes expressed his anger by a sort of barking, which resembled that



HE SHOOK HANDS WITH SEVERAL OF THE SAILORS.

could not have been expected from a man charged with this duty. This interesting animal made from time to time a tour of the company, presenting the blind man to each one of the spectators, and at the same time holding out his drum to receive the coins. Bits of money and fruit were rained upon the drum. The ape then made haste to deposit the collection in his master's bag without abstracting a single particle.

The three or four children of whom we spoke had been among the first to drop their offerings in the drum at each tour of the ape—little pieces of silver with which they had probably intended to buy dainties. Suddenly one of the children, the youngest, uttered a cry



HE EXHIBITED A SORT OF SELF-LOVE IN COVERING HIMSELF WITH HUMAN CLOTHING.

and raised his hand to his head. A robber had tried to snatch off his fez, which was trimmed with a fringe of pearls and surrounded with gold pieces. Not succeeding in the attempt—thanks to the band which fastened the fez under the chin—he had contented himself with snatching from the ornament a gold piece of large size, a mahomadic of eighty piastras.

The robber was immediately arrested—guessed by whom? By the ape, who recognized the robber in the crowd and brought him to notice by clinging to his clothing with teeth and nails.

Everybody attempted to take away the ape, but he would not release his hold until the arrival of an officer, who took possession of the man and led him away.

As for the ape, proud of his exploit, he took a kiss by way of reward from the little child whom he had so valiantly protected, and then continued his exercise.

THE EDISON OF GERMANY.

SIEMENS AND HIS INVENTIONS—HIS SUDDEN DEATH.

Contributed to The Times.

The scientific world sustained a serious loss by the death, on December 6, of Werner von Siemens, the great electrician of Germany.

By a rather odd coincidence, Doctor Siemens' Memoirs left the press the very day he was attacked by his fatal illness, which only lasted three days. Doctor Siemens was born in Leuthe, Hanover, in 1816. In his memoirs he tells anecdotes of his childhood, to one of which he attaches the importance of having aided him in overcoming every difficulty in after life. It was a fight with a cross gander, who was the terror of the farmyard. His father gave him a stick, and told him to attack the gander and he would fly. The boy shot his eyes and so marched toward the hissing bird, flourishing his stick, and passed safely by. He says that in after years he remembered that the attacking party usually wins.

Siemens was educated at the military school in Lübeck. In 1834 he entered the Prussian artillery. He was attached to a regiment in Wittenberg, where he became, notwithstanding the time that he took for study, the life of the garrison.

He rises at the approach of an elegantly dressed lady.

of the dog. At other times he cried like a disappointed child and scratched himself violently.

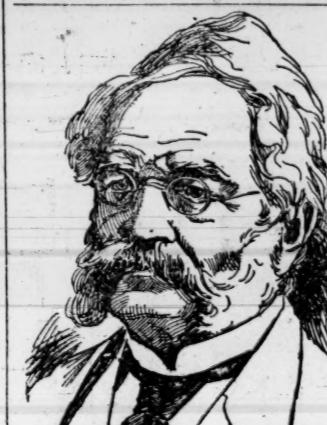
"When a tid-bit was given to him, especially something sweet, he expressed his satisfaction by a sound like 'booo.' The variety of tones in his language did not appear to be wide. In those warm latitudes he was gay and active, but languor fell upon him as soon as we left the Torrid zone. As we approached our own shores he manifested a desire to wrap himself in warm covering.

He was not insensible to vanity; he exhibited a sort of self-love in covering

It was here that he became second in a duel between two of his comrades, and was sentenced to five years in the fortress at Magdeburg. There he had a laboratory set up and continued his experiments, and here he perfected his process of electric gilding and applied for a patent. Within two months he was pardoned, but was so reluctant to leave his laboratory that he asked to be allowed to remain in prison. This leave was denied him.

Then young Siemens remained in the army until 1850, devoting all the time not taken up by his service duties to the study of physical science. As a member of a commission of the Prussian general staff to study into methods of replacing the optical telegraph with electrical telegraph, in 1847, he suggested the use of subterranean conductors, insulated by gutta percha, by means of a press which he himself invented for the purpose, and which is still used.

Siemens was the first to succeed in



Werner von Siemens.

covering copper wire with gutta percha. By means of these insulated wires he succeeded in 1848, together with Prof. Hinly, in laying the first submarine mines with electric ignition, for the protection of the harbor of Kiel from the Danish fleet. During this same year there was established under his direction, the first German overhead telegraphic line between Berlin and Frankfort, and in 1849 the first subterranean line from Berlin to Cologne.

In 1847 Siemens associated himself with Halske, and founded the establishment which speedily became famous. Branches were formed, one in St. Petersburg and one in London, by Charles and William Siemens. William Siemens was almost as well known as his famous brother.

Later Siemens investigated the problem of the consumption of London's smoke, and made some valuable inventions. He was knighted by the Queen.

During forty years Werner Siemens divided his labors between pure science and technical arts. The firm of Siemens & Halske took great contracts for telegraph systems, while constantly new inventions and discoveries were coming from Siemens' laboratory. To him is due the standard of resistance of mercury, practical application of the quicksilver unit, by means of which exact and comparative measurements became possible for the first time. He invented a method of testing and discovering faults in submarine and underground cables. The telegraph owes to him the polarized relays, the gutta-percha press for coating cables, and a system of simultaneous transmission.

His invention in industrial electricity also marks the Siemens armature and the dynamo-electric machine, the principle of which he gave to the world at the meeting of the Berlin Academy on January 17, 1867, only a few days before Wheatstone brought out a communication upon the same subject; the first electric railroad, established in 1879, and the pneumatic tube system, besides many other equally useful.

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Siemens was a doctor of philosophy and a member of the Academy of Science in Berlin. In the various scientific congresses in which he took part his advice was always taken. In 1888 he contributed 800,000 marks for the founding of a technical scientific laboratory. He was made president of the International Congress, held in Paris in 1891.

Siemens' great genius lay in his ability to bring practical results conducting to material profit to the industrial world, out of his discoveries, as well as to obtain useful results for science. He was a man of rough exterior, but of the kindest heart and the most influential common sense. He will be remembered as a great worker, a prolific inventor and an able engineer. A. L. DUANE.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Proposed Amendment to the Law Allowing Them Deputies.

In consequence of the recent opinion given by the District Attorney declaring that the County Board of Supervisors has no legal rights to pay the office rents and clerk hire of township justices or provide a salary for deputy constables, a meeting has been held by those officers affected by the ruling, and suitable amendments have been agreed upon to present to the Legislature for adoption.

The amendments proposed are to affect the act to amend sec. 184 of the act to establish a uniform system of county and township government, approved March 21, 1891. Only such portions of the act as relate to township officers have been added to the amended form. Where the words county officers appear, "and townships" have been inserted. In regard to justices of the peace and attendant expenses, a clause has been added to the thirteenth paragraph which reads: "Provided, further, that the Board of Supervisors of such counties may, in townships having a population of more than thirty-five thousand, provide such justices, or any of them, with an office and the necessary furniture and supplies for the justices' court."

As to deputy constables, the amended clause reads: "The Board of Supervisors shall allow the several officers mentioned in this section, including justices of the peace and constables, such deputies, or deputies, assistant or assistants, clerks or clerks, as may be necessary to properly transact the business of their respective offices, in connection with the principal, at such salary as may be deemed reasonable, not to exceed, except as in this subdivision provided, for each assistant or deputy, in the amount of \$100 per month."

The Supervisors have approved the act as amended, and it will be sent immediately to Sacramento, with recommendation to the local representatives there to support it.

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Men's Hand-sewed French Calf Shoes at \$8.50; worth \$6.00.

Men's Extension Edge Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, \$2.00; cheap at \$1.80.

Men's American Kangaroo, Congress or Lace Shoes, well worth \$8.50, now on sale at \$2.50.

Men's Velvet Embroidered Velvet Slippers, only 95c.

Ladies' Cloth Top, Dongola Kid, Patent Tip, Button Shoes, \$2.50 a pair. The best shoe for the money in Los Angeles.

Ladies' Genuine Hand-welt French Dongola Kid Shoes, Extension Soles, \$2.50 a pair. They usually sell at \$3.50.

Ladies' Oxfords, Patent Tip, Cloth Top, \$1.50.

Ladies' Oxfords, Patent Tip, Dongola Kid, \$1.50; well worth \$2.50.

Ladies' Oxfords, Finely Finished, Dongola Kid, Patent Scalloped Tip, \$2.00; very light and dressy.

Misses Department.

Dongola Kid, Patent Tip, Button Shoes, Spring Heels, Sizes 12 to 2, \$1.40; worth \$2.00.

Pebble Goat, Button, Spring Heels, Rawhide Tips, \$1.50; cheap at \$2.50.

Misses' Kangaroo Calf, Spring Heel, Button Shoes, Rawhide Tips, \$1.60; cheap at \$2.50.

Misses' Plain Toe, Kid, Spring Heel, Button Shoes, worth \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00, on sale at the uniform price of \$1.50 a pair.

Children's Dongola Kid, Button Shoes, Rawhide Tips, \$1.85; sizes 8 to 11. The best shoe on earth for the money we are selling it for.

Children's Grain Tip, Spring Heel Shoes, sizes 8 to 12, \$1.00 a pair. Where can you equal it?

Infants' Button Shoes, Soft Soles, 25c.

We Carry the biggest line of Children's Red Shoes in the City.

THE BUSY BEE, The Largest Exclusive Shoe House in Los Angeles

Wm. O'Reilly & Co., 201 N. SPRING ST.

Opposite the Old Courthouse.



standing just upon its border, and their dozen little hands, like soiled snowflakes, in the mire. 'This is a nice custard pie, Eddie,' said a pretty, golden-haired tot, 'and we'll have it for dinner. You like custard pie, don't you, Eddie?'

'Yes, the bestest of any pie,' replied six-year-old Eddie. 'Less it's mine.' 'Mine is nice, and we'll have a mince one too.'

The custard crust was rounded, and its sides were deep, and Eddie waded out to where the mud was softer and thinner and brought a bucketful of the sloppy stuff and filled the custard crust, at which the little girl clapped her hands with delight, and all the little crowd gathered about with happy faces to view its perfections, and the golden-haired child invited them all to come to dinner when her custard was baked and her mince was done, 'for I am going to make just the nice mince pie, cos Eddie likes mince.'

When I returned that way again an hour later, a whole row of mud pies stood along the edge of the curb, and a small arched oven had been fashioned where the make-believe baking was to be done, and what was more, a perfect miniature man had been shaped by



The theaters have had nothing better to offer the public during the past week than a couple of snap attractions, which did not "attract" to any alarming extent. The last one to inflict itself upon the community, "The Middaugh Musical Comedy Company," was simply awful, and playgoers are praying to be spared from looking on its like again for a long, long time.

On Tuesday evening next *A Turkish Bath* comes to the Grand, Marie Heath being featured as all that is bright and bewitching in soubrettes. She recently appeared in Parsons, Kan., and a local paper of that town states that when she sang "Won't You Come Out and Play?" many admirers were so enthusiastic in approval of her effort that several dollars in money were thrown to her on the stage. The same paper says of her company that "every one is a star, and from start to finish the audience 'were' kept in a constant uproar of amusement. Taken as a whole there is no more mirth-provoking combination on the road than *A Turkish Bath*, and it is deserving of the patronage of the best theater-goers wherever it may appear."

The Park Theater, late Hazard's Pavilion, after having been for some weeks in the hands of carpenters, artists and decorators, will be opened as a regular house of amusement tomorrow night. The play is to be *Bartley Campbell's* famous melodrama, *Siberia*, and the cast is as follows:

Sara, the Jewess.....Georgie Woodhrope
Vera, a flower girl.....Minnie Freeman
Phedora, an exile.....Alma Shyrina
Nicholai Acisoff, a student.....Frank Readick
Mikhael, a spy.....John C. Thompson
Michael Trotsky.....Frank G. Thompson
Other characters by Josephine Lindley, Alice Clark, Jessie Warren, J. K. Roberts, George L. Fox, George Green, George Bates, H. K. Edwards and D. Thorpe.

As has already been stated in these columns, the new enterprise is under the management of Messrs. Sawyer and Cooper, who promise a succession of standard plays, and as the prices are distinctly of the "popular" order, they expect to achieve a success. They are promised a big house warming tomorrow night.

The blazing meteor which is at present lighting up America's theatrical sky comes in for much extravagant laudation from some critics, but Stage News discusses her and her recent appearance in the metropolis in this matter-of-fact way:

Apocryphally Signora Eleonora Due is a good actress, but to compare her with Sara Bernhardt is absurd. She is more, not a handsome woman, nor does she dress with that care and taste which finds perhaps the greatest admiration in America. The Italian company, which has not been seen in a playhouse since its debut, filled the Fifth Avenue Theater, and gave her a vociferous welcome with several energetic bravos, and to the stray Americans who have visited the theater, this brawn of New York's colony has probably been a great interest than the star herself, or even the company, and the smooth and excellent performances given. The prices of each seat had been raised to twice its usual value, but in spite of this, the hundreds of waiters from the small Italian macaroni restaurants turned up, and so did the cooking music teachers and the like, and if the press agent is to be believed, not a few orange grinders and tail banana merchants have shown in honor of their talented countrywoman during the week, and paid \$3 for the privilege, each time. To an American a look at the audiences was well worth that price, even if it did not him to compare with the "counts" who condense the seven spaghetti, or open his chest in this free land of ours, and besides, it filled his heart with joy to see the Italian ladies, all in street costumes, removing their hats and holding them in their laps during the performance. The keynote of Signora Due's art is to be found in the way she performs all the scenes in which she appears to an extent that justifies the phrase "personal magnetism." Upon this has been applied a finish and technique which enables her to realize the ideal without once distracting attention from her emotions to her method. It is not after the curtain has gone down that the audience, inclining to laziness, appreciates what study of the minutest detail the actress has given to the characters, what intelligence has directed the study and what schooling has made possible the expression of it. It is all hard work, but no genius.

IN THE LOBBY.

Ibsen's new play, *Beaumaisier Solnes*, has been well received in Berlin.

Miss Renie S. Parker has become dramatic editor of the Boston Record.

Emma Butler, leading actress in *The Fast Mail*, is a sister-in-law of Speaker Crisp.

The widow of Charlie Reed has established a dressmaking establishment in New York.

Bettina Padeloff-Raffael is seriously ill with a cancer at a private hospital in New York.

Henry E. Dixey is to play "Nick Bottom" in Dr. Augustin Daly's forthcoming production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Masen's new opera, *Werther*, produced last week in Paris, is said to be more perfect than anything he has yet written.

Maggie Garrett, formerly of the J. T. Powers Company, is now dancing at the Nouveau Cirque, Paris, France, and seems to have made a distinct success.

From the far north has lately come a young composer that is becoming as popular as Mascagni. He is a Dane, his name is August Enna and his opera *The Witch*.

Oscar Wilde's play, *Lady Windermere's Fan*, produced in Boston two weeks ago, is the strongest play seen in the Hub for many years. Miss May Brooklyn was seen to great advantage in it as "Mrs. Evelyne," and made the hit of her life and the success of the play.

The Eastern press is most considerate in discovering celebrities from the land of gold. Here is the very latest: May Stevens Boyce, the California society actress, of whom so much has been said and written, of late, may be described as a very handsome woman with an earthen pair of lustrous eyes, a voice of rippling music, of queenly stature, and possessing the essential qualities for the portrayal of the most exacting legitimate roles.

C. T. Dazey, author of *In Old Kentucky*, which is to be produced next season, and which there is already so much speculation, asked a well-

known Kentucky orator to describe a true Kentucky girl. The gallant Kentuckian replied: "Features regular, almost classic in outline; the nose straight and delicate; the mouth resolute, yet sensitive; the brow broad and intelligent; the eyes intensely blue, when not flashing with anger; figure erect, lithe and active; in fact a woman embodying the freedom, grace and beauty of nature." Mr. Dazey is now in search of a girl bearing this description to create the rôle of the heroine in *In Old Kentucky*.

Charles Vogelsang was asked at short notice in St. Louis last week, while playing with Clara Morris, to prepare the part of the "Count" in *Clare*, one of the most exacting roles in the play. The "Count," as a former lover, comes between "Clare" (Miss Morris) and her husband, and after several dramatic scenes, is, in the third act, shot and killed by her. Those who saw the piece here will remember the part as a long and difficult one, and much more ambitious than any that Mr. Vogelsang has heretofore attempted. He did so well in St. Louis as to make a genuine hit, and at the end of the third act, after the curtain had risen twice on the tableau, Miss Morris and he received a tumultuous call before the curtain. "Charlie's" many friends here will rejoice in his success at the first opportunity he has had to show the stuff he is made of.

LAY SERMONS.

There is nothing so comforting in all this earth life of ours as the indisputable fact that blind chance is not the maker of our lives. And yet to how many of us is life all that we would have it? How many things we are compelled to do that we would rather not do. How often do we seem to be set adrift by the force of circumstances beyond our control, drifting away from our high ideals, from the grasp of things which we long to attain, and which if attained we are sure would open the way to a perfectly rounded life, and to nobler attainments and culture.

But sometimes it is blessed to hunger for things that we have not if we do it patiently. Have we ever thought what a wonderful educator this same patience is? Could we be anything great, or good, or God-like without it? That is one of the lessons that God desires His children to learn, and He has many, many ways of teaching them that lesson. God is patient. How often He waits for long, long years for men to learn the lessons that His wisdom is teaching them. He has waited ever since Christ came for the world to be saved through His blood. He is waiting still, with a patience that is eternal. He does not give up the race because His plans for us are not accomplished for it all at once, but, He waits all the time for men to come to Him.

"But," you say, "if I were only situated differently how much good I could do. It pains me to look around upon the world and see the want and suffering that exists, and which I could in some measure relieve if I only had money."

But you have not money, and so that part of the world's work that can be accomplished only through the benefactions of wealth is not for your doing. But the question which concerns you is this: Am I, with the means at my disposal, doing all that I can? We must first be satisfied that we are doing all that is possible for us to do in the place which we till before we reach the goal for larger things. And, moreover, we may rest satisfied that when we do live up to every privilege of doing and being, then God will turn the hedges around that surround us and set for us broader bounds and a richer environment.

Great is the Lone Star State, but especially immense are the valiant, refined, high-toned, educated and generally "way up" people who inhabit the place known as Paris. They have raised merry shew on their watch! So they have!

The fool-killer ought to wake up. There is loads of work in this great and glorious Republic for him right this blessed minute, and if he delays tackling the job that needs his immediate attention, he is going to be overworked a little later on.

The Hawaii-annexist is the chap he ought to get after just now, for he is spoiling, that chap is, to be flattened out. Just think of this fine Republic of mine, reaching away out there in the wet Pacific and annexing a lot of pot eaters, who have but recently quit eating you human-kind of fellows who chase up and down Spring street, barely escaping street cars.

Wouldn't we all—Eagle birds and the whole of us—be proud of the new State of Hawaii with its dusky man-eaters? Wouldn't it be a great mess of humanity to absorb with the other mongrel stuff that drifts in here from the purloins of Europe and Oceania and Iope?

"It is the same weary, monotonous life day after day—just a mere bread-and-butter existence, with no chance for culture, no opportunities for study. I have high ideals for life, but, situated as I am, they are away beyond me. I am nothing but a plodder."

Ah, yes, you are far more than that if you are working patiently and cheerfully, and you are in the very highway of culture. It is this very same discipline that brings you culture such as is of the best. Culture is by no means confined to a knowledge of books and of elegant leisure, but the man, in whatever station, who is so trained that he makes the most of his opportunities, who discharges conscientiously every duty, doing his humble tasks faithfully, is laying broad and deep the foundations of his character, is the very man to whom God may safely say "thou hast been faithful over few things, I will make thee ruler over many."

Faithfulness—This is the greatest lesson in life for us to learn. It is the secret of all success, the root of all growth. God does not keep us upon God? How many of us make the most of our opportunities? How many of us who are not conscious of unused powers and energies? How many of us can say we have cheerfully done our duty to the utmost in the sphere which we are called to fill? Alas! not one!

Let us begin today and solemnly pledge ourselves that just so far as we know how we will do our duty in the place that God has assigned us. And doing it, let us wait upon the Lord, leaving it to Him to order our paths while we cheerfully perform the duty that lies nearest us. God will be pleased with the growth of character that comes with this working while we wait upon Him, and He will not make any mistakes in the work that He gives us, nor the place that He assigns us.

In the pathway of every Christian lies the Hill Difficulty. But we must climb that before we reach the House Beautiful, where the light of the Electable Mountains may be seen, and the grand air of the land of Beulah be blown toward us. The shining ones are near us as we patiently climb its steps, and we shall take no steps backward if we avoid the arbor by the wayside where Sloth bids us rest for awhile and take our ease. Up and still up the Hill Difficulty rises, but over it lies the Christian's highway to the celestial city, and marching bravely on and upward, at the end is

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VOLUME XXII.

TWELFTH YEAR.

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The Times is for sale at the Occidental Hotel news stand, San Francisco, price 5 cents per copy.

In the new act to regulate the practice of dentistry in this State does not provide that it shall be painless, it is a failure.

An act enfranchising women has been reported favorably in the Assembly. Now let the women's righters rally in force at Sacramento and they may realize their long-sought reform.

JUDGE WILLIAM LINDSAY, who will succeed John G. Carlisle as Senator from Kentucky, is said to exceed the late Judge David Davis in height, breadth and ponderosity. If this is so he must be a whale.

The proposition of allowing the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to double-track Alameda street is to come before the Council tomorrow at 2 p.m. as a special order of business. A lively time is anticipated.

The bill for a constitutional convention in New York has become a law. The delegates will be chosen next November at the regular State election, and the convention will meet in May, 1894. It will consist of fifteen delegates-at-large and five delegates from each Senate district.

An Ohio printer, the Hon. Bob Lillard, now member of the Legislature of that State, has introduced a bill providing that all hotel and restaurant bills of fare be printed in English. He probably does this from a sense of mercy to the French language, which the restaurants now mangle so ferociously.

An ardent advocate of annexation refers to Hawaii as "the great sugar-bowl in the center of the Pacific Ocean." Whereupon the Chicago Herald observes that nations and individuals have made themselves more trouble by putting their fingers into sugar-bowls which did not belong to them than they have incurred from any other cause.

The conservative sentiment of the country seems to be that the United States can not afford to annex the Sandwich Islands; neither can it afford to let any other nation annex them. The safest and best way would be to establish a protectorate and encourage the formation of a republic, to govern itself under carefully-drawn treaty obligations.

An authority on sporting matters says that the Hon. Charley Mitchell, the English oral pugilist, who has been spending some weeks in jail for the good of his country, will start for America shortly, with his muscles hardened by four hours' work every day on a treadmill, and his battle with the Hon. Jim Corbett will begin—in the newspapers—promptly on his arrival.

The Pacific Mail does not grind the ax of the Transcontinental Association in one way, it can in another. By the refusal of all freights from San Francisco to New York it will undoubtedly force a large lot of freight over the transcontinental route. The San Francisco merchants will have to "grin and bear it" for the present. There will be a competing line of steamers on before we leap.

It is no longer a question that the plan of buying up and storing bullion to sustain the market value of silver is a failure, and the quicker it is abandoned the better. Whether it would pay the United States to suddenly change front and play "bear" instead of "bull" in the market is one of those involved problems that "no fellah can tell" much about until it is tried. This drastic measure might inflict more punishment on our own country than any other. But it is a safe plan to repeat the Sherman law, and then look well before we leap.

A canvass of the House of Representatives shows 104 members outright in favor of repealing the Sherman act, and forty-four are opposed to repeal. The others, more than half of all the members, were non-committal, or were in favor of various half-way, compromise and other kinds of measures partly or wholly as bad as the present system. If the question were presented directly it thought 140 votes would be for repeal. If this number of members should stick and be present, they could carry the bill, as there is seldom as large a vote as 280, or twice their number, on the most important measures.

It is quite probable, however, that this serious conundrum will be passed over to the Democratic administration.

The Railroad Commissioners are to be given a chance before a committee of the State Senate to show why they should not be removed from office. We move that the manager of the San Francisco Traffic Association be given an opportunity also to show why the commissioners should be removed. The hearing should not be one-sided. Everybody in the State knows that the commissioners should be given the g. b. and why.

DEPUTY SUPREME COURT CLERK M. J. ASHMORE, who has recently been displaced at Los Angeles, was removed, not for cause or "under fire," but for "political reasons" solely. (Ashmore)

(a Republican.) This statement of the reasons for removal is made upon the authority of his chief, Clerk Brown, who testifies to Ashmore's fitness and ability, but admits that he, himself, is the servant of "influential politicians" in Santa Clara county—Rea and Kelly—who demanded that a place be made for Sesson, a later favorite, and he (Brown) could not refuse, for fear of a day of political reckoning for himself. Comment is reserved.

It is hoped that everybody who has really pressing and important business with Grover Cleveland, Esq., will not hesitate to write to him between now and March 4. While his temporary residence is Lakewood, his postoffice address is New York city, and there is a man in the latter town who looks after all his mail.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

The Fate of the Canine Boodlers.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.]—The other day I gave a report of the "two dogs" that were loose in the Second street and Belmont avenue, wherein "two dogs" were the operators. But thereby hangs another tale. Little did I think the end would be as tragic and as perfectly paralleled with the human panama scrap over there in Paris.

"Two dogs" and these same dogs, "James" Field and "Ponto" Cook, went out in the direction of Union avenue (doubtless meditating some "bull" or "bear" movement) when they found a nice piece of meat on "change." The *semper paratus*, toothless Jumbo, seized it with his hard gums, but for some reason dropped it. But onto the floor of Ponto's den, lay the dognuts the other day, a bold speculator. He angrily snatched up the new stock and then literally "laid himself down and died." In three minutes he was a dead dog. Jumbo (old Lassies) was for several hours a very sick dog, and our Capt. Cato (Capt. Foggy and many others noted Junius) in sympathy.

The truth of it is somebody had given a dose of strichnine to a piece of meat, and it was disastrous to Ponto, and has left two orphan boys deprived of their playmate.

I have narrated what is literally true, but aside from the human parallel (Baron Reichenbach's dog, Panzica, died of arsenic and old Lassies) from the Panama disaster, was too sick to appear at the trial in Paris. I want to call attention to the fact that there is, from spite or other motives, entirely too much indiscriminate poisoning of good, valuable and cherished dogs in Los Angeles. It is about time to call a halt in this matter.

J. C. F.

Barbarism.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.]—Today I saw a number of persons passing along Spring street, near the corner of Third. I noticed a Chinaman taking live turkeys out of a coop on the sidewalk of the street, probably a dozen of them. In order to save time, I suppose, that they should not get away, he broke with his hand both wings of each fowl and then threw them to the ground, and then set to do with dead birds.

It was a most revolting sight, and the employers of that Chinaman deserve a well-earned rebuke from the public for allowing such a practice.

Anything like that shows a low standard of humanity. I should be much pleased if possible. Several small enterprises will be ruined by this.

The State shall not in any manner loan its credit, nor shall it subscribe to or be interested in the stock of any company, association or corporation.

That is certainly a "clincher" so far as the State goes, and could not be gotten over without an amendment to the Constitution. Whether more latitude could be allowed a county than to the entire commonwealth is a serious problem. But, if it were legal, and a proper enabling act were passed by the Legislature, we believe it would be a good business investment for Los Angeles county to put her shoulder to the wheel. It might not be necessary for us to build the entire line to cover the gap. Salt Lake City would undoubtedly be willing to build a part and own it in the same way. There is no doubt that such a line, once constructed, could be leased to good advantage. It would do more than any other factor in determining the status of Los Angeles as a commercial and manufacturing center.

The "COLUMBIA."

A Unique Foundation for a Great Printing Press

[From the American Contractor, Chicago, Jan. 21, 1888.]

The LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES, the leading paper of Southern California, has ordered from R. Hoe & Co. one of their new perfecting presses with a capacity of printing, folding and counting 24,000 copies of an 8-page paper per hour, for 12,000 16-page papers per hour.

The style of press is one recently perfected by R. Hoe & Co., in fact we are informed this is but the second one of the kind completed. For a foundation for the press the Times Company conceived the idea of modifying the church "corner-stone" idea and placing under the press a conglomerate of samples of all the finest quarries, of granite, marble, onyx, etc., of historic pieces from the old world, from Persia, Egypt, Rome, Pompeii, the Alhambra, pieces from grand old ruins or from places of universal interest from all quarters of the globe.

To secure these the Times Company sent out requests for specimens, and so far the replies received have far exceeded their anticipations, and hundreds of rare and odd, many very beautiful specimens have already been received. Some of the choicest pieces will probably find their way out from under the big press, and appear in a unique border of mosaic that will probably not have its counterpart in the known world. If covered with movable wood carpet or other substantial anchored covering this border could be made an thing to be enjoyed and marvelled at by every visitor who should be fortunate enough to gain a view of the mosaic.

THE SONG OF THE RAIN.

Hear the patter of the rain
Says the rain, "I am your pane;
What the song the rain is singing,
What to earth the sun's bringing?"

Sofly lets its cadences sweet,
Fleecy clouds the sunbeams borrow,
To return again tomorrow.

Silent sit and hear the song,

Rain to earth in whisper telling
What it bringseth from above.

Bloom of peach and dove of dove,

The bright green mantle for the fields,

And all that bounteous Nature yields.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

When Jay Gould's daughter Anna returned to her Boston boarding school after her father's death her schoolmates, noticing her mourning, began to inquire who she was the young lady having unostentatiously conducted herself for two or three months without being known. Such a question was not to be expected.

One of the oldest officers in Her Majesty's navy is Sir Lewis Thomas Jones. When on Christmas eve, attained the age of 93, having been born on December 24, 1799. Sir Lewis, who entered the service at a very early age, "smelt powder" at the battle of Algiers in 1816, where he was rather severely wounded.

BRIEFLY TOLD.

The bustle of the wedding dress of a New York millionaire's daughter, recently married, were made of jewels and cost \$100 each.

The fleece of ten goats and the work of several men for half a year are required to make a genuine cashmere shawl a yard and a half wide.

It is said that the people of Tokio recover quickly from surgical operations because they consume but little alcohol and eat but little meat.

Harrison Shearer of Valparaiso, Ind., claims to have found an elk horn in the hollow of a tree, where he supposes it to have been for 100 years or more.

FANNIE KEMBLE.

Fannie Kemble was always dramatic.

Once when she was in a shop buying a piece of calico she asked "Will it wash?" in a tone so thrilling that it frightened the shopman out of his wits.

THOSE BIG STAMPS.



"But, Miss Tipperite, what is the occasion of your requesting an increase of salary?"

"I have so much more to do, sir, since we got the Columbian stamps, and my tongue gets very tired."

CURRENT HUMOR.

"What extravagance to buy your wife such an expensive ring!" "On the contrary, since she got it she has bought only one or as many pairs of gloves!" [File—guide Blaeter.]

Walter Butler was a man of brains, but he seemed to fall short of becoming a statesman. Potts. That's so. I read somewhere that he never learned to play a good game of poker. [Indianapolis Star.]

Housemaid. My mistress says you're to send her a very light novel this time, for I'm going to leave her for a few days, and if you send her a difficult book she won't have any one to explain it to her. [File—guide Blaeter.]

"Charley," said the affectionate little wife, "didn't you tell me those blue chips cost a dollar apiece?" "Yes." "Well, here's a whole box full of all colors that I bought at the bargain counter for 75 cents." [Brooklyn Life.]

Charlie and Amy were looking at the moon. "What a good man God was to make such a beautiful moon!" said Amy. "Man!" repeated Charlie, reprovingly. "If ever there was a gentleman God is one." [Kate Field's Washington.]

"I heard Saapington blowing up that he had gained son of his again, said the man who lived next door. "Yes," replied the neighbor, "it's strange how much easier it is in that family to keep up the supply of feed and food than it is of food and fuel." [Washington Star.]

Mr. Fogg (impressively) Here is an account in the paper of one more boy who went into the river on Sunday and got drowned. Tommy, I speak his folks kept him so busy through the week going to school and running errands that he didn't have no chance to learn to swim. [Tit-Bits.]

PERSONAL MENTION.

It is reported that Vice-President Morton will indulge in chicken farming for pleasure.

John G. Carlisle will be the first man south of Mason and Dixon's line to hold the Treasury portfolio since the administration of James Buchanan.

Edward H. Payson of Salem, Mass., has filled the position of cashier in one bank for sixty-seven years. He is 90 years old, and last week resigned his position.

The memory of Jefferson Davis lives in the person of his widow, in the South, and all that sort of thing, but the Alabama Senate the other day rejected a bill to grant her a pension of \$500 a year.

Section Four. Article I.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4, 1893.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.]—Is not your correspondent a little "off" in his communication concerning interest and the provisions of Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution. It reads as follows: "The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed in this State; and no person shall be rendered incompetent as a witness in any criminal or civil case, on account of his religious belief; nor the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State."

If there is anything in the Constitution on the subject referred to by your correspondent I am unable to find it.

Yours, etc., R. A. R.

FOREIGN NOTABLES.

The Czar personally spends about \$100,000 a year.

The heir to the Austrian throne, when he becomes Emperor, will govern nine countries, bear eighteen titles as Duke, one as Archduke, two as Grand Duke and also thirty-three other titles.

Prince Frederick Charles of Bessarabia, the advanced of Princess Margaret of Prussia, sister of Emperor William II, is one of the richest princes in Germany, his wealth being estimated at 125,000,000 marks.

Eiffel wore the rosette of the Legion of Honor as he appeared on the witness stand the other day. He is described as a small, wizened looking man, who from time to time picked and crooked his short gray mustache and beard.

Verestchagin, the painter of military scenes, has been sharply criticized in Russia for the appalling honesty with which he has portrayed the realities of war. His pictures of battle fields are thought to be reflections on the humanity of Russia.

Sir Halliday Macarthur, secretary of the Chinese legation in London, went to China as a surgeon of a British regiment more than thirty years ago. He soon afterward entered the Chinese service. He is a mandarin of the second class and talks English like a native.

One of the oldest officers in Her Majesty's navy is Sir Lewis Thomas Jones. When on Christmas eve, attained the age of 93, having been born on December 24, 1799. Sir Lewis, who entered the service at a very early age, "smelt powder" at the battle of Algiers in 1816, where he was rather severely wounded.

Among the bills introduced in the Assembly was one by Mr. Owen of Sacramento, for the abolition of chain gangs.

Mr. Anderson of Sacramento, introduced a measure having for its purpose the appropriation of \$10,000 to one John H. Van Saun for injuries received by the breaking down of a stand at the State Fair two years ago. There is said to be a little joker in this bill.

The State appropriates money toward making these shows a success, but it is claimed to be no argument in favor of paying for accidents that may occur on the grounds.

In the Senate this morning a resolution was offered to authorize the appointment of an additional enrolling clerk. Senator Broderick of San Francisco, who is opposed to this wholesale appointing business, introduced a resolution that each Senator be authorized to appoint a lady clerk at private service at a per diem of \$5. Of course this was ruled out of order.

So far the following county division schemes have been "frosted" in San Antonio: three different schemes to divide Tulara county, and one adding a part of San Diego county to San Bernardino county.

The House Committee on County Boundaries, of which the late Asst. Attorney General Price was chairman, met this

→ "this is los angeles' greatest dry goods house; the growth of this business the past year stands without a parallel in the history of the dry goods trade of this city; everything just, everything honest, everything that is fair is the motto we stand by—growing today faster and more solidly than ever before."

J. T. SHEWARD,

→ "if you want good treatment, if you want to be waited upon by pleasant salespeople, if you want to be treated right, if you want attention paid you, if you want a sample, if you want to be treated in a sensible manner, we cordially invite you come and see us—this is los angeles' greatest dry house."

"113-115 north spring street."

→ "don't you think we have created a great stir in the dry goods world the past year—do you know of any house that has made as strong a pull for trade as this the past year?"

"some four months

→ ago we started in to do the linen trade of the town; we first secured the services of an expert linen man, then we added the linen room—we commenced to dispose of every vestige of old linens and put new goods on sale better adapted to the wants of the city—we started in on moderate profits and good goods, ignoring trash and unsightly articles—we devoted 60 feet of counter room to linens, and in addition to this we have the linen room exclusively to the display of linens—we made very low prices on good qualities and started out to sell the

"best values in napkins

obtainable for \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 a dozen; these are popular prices—we determined to sell the

"best values in table linens

for 50c, 65c, 85c, 85c and \$1.00 a yard—it is our intention to sell the

"best huck towel

for 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c each, and all through each line we have adhered to this policy—we are now doing quadruple the linen business we did four months ago, and we are now doing very much the largest linen business in this city—this is not bluster, it is truth—we have watched the growth of the linen department very carefully, and are now ready, in addition to the extreme low prices, to make another bold bid for the treasuring of our present business—we have secured an enormous quantity of

"crystal cut table glassware

almost an exact reproduction of the finest imported cut glassware, and will give this away in our linen department absolutely free—we have figured if we can treble our present business we can afford to give one-half of the additional profit away in this manner, and we will do it—if you buy any article in the linen department and find after you have purchased it that you can buy it for less money elsewhere, bring the goods back and we will refund the money you paid for them and allow you to keep the fine glassware beside.

"every purchaser of one dollar's worth of linens

or more, will receive a nice present of crystal cut glassware; our windows are full of it; our linen room is overflowing with these goods—this is the boldest and straight bid for the linen trade of this city ever made—to any article you buy out of the linen department into any other house in this city and if you can beat the price bring the linen back and get your money, and you may keep the glassware for your pains—we want the linen trade of the town; we will secure it—the assortment of cut glassware is enormous; the stock carried in our linen department is the largest in this city; come and investigate; it is not cheap, trashy goods, or a little piece of glassware that we give you—we will treat you royally; we do this solely as an advertisement, and an advertisement to be effective must have more than ordinary merit in it; every assertion we make in an advertisement has the merit of truth in it; it must be truth or the injury will be great—take a look at the big window display,

→ do you know of any house that is doing anything near the business we are now doing?—don't you think we have woke up the town on linens?

"when we

→ contracted for this full-page advertisement we knew it would pay only upon a fair, square, legitimate basis for truth—we engaged this page with our eyes wide open, and we can say to any advertiser if the "times" management would give you this space for a year absolutely free, and you went to work and misrepresented facts, it would do ten times more harm than good; where the truth is spoken and lived to it is as good an advertisement as a merchant can make—we have endeavored to write advertisements in a manner the public would read them, to tell the truth and to do as we said we would; the result has been, as every merchant in this city knows, the trade of this house the last year showed the largest gains every made by a dry goods house in this city—we don't claim to sell goods cheaper than any one else; we don't claim to buy goods cheaper than any one else; we claim to get a good, fair, square legitimate profit on everything we sell, and tell you cordially we don't solicit trade upon any other basis—we do endeavor to treat customers a little better, we try to give them more attention; we endeavor to make trading easy in place of tiresome; we go out of our way to render favors; we give samples to all applicants and never stop to inquire, and we don't care if they are sent in by other merchants; our business is to greatest freedom; we refund money on any and all purchases not satisfactory; we look after the welfare of our own employees and work for the good will of all the employees in other houses—these are our methods and we carry them out—trade this year way ahead of a year ago.

"best wearing ribbed stockings

→ 25c a pair; consider the wear as well as the price—best wearing ladies' 25c hose; consider well the wearing qualities of ladies' hose—we never sacrifice quality for profit.

→ how do you like our style of advertising?—what is your opinion of our push for the big linen trade?—it greatly helps the domestic trade as well.

"extra wide all-wool henriettas

→ blacks, at a dollar a yard; extra wide and very fine; the color is perfect; you know there is a great difference in blacks.

→ windsor ties in the big, bright, new, showy plaids for spring, 25c, 50c; a hint from paris, windsor ties and the go.

"special notice!

→ any one purchasing \$5.00 worth in our linen department who prefers a present that goes with a two and three-dollar purchase, can make their selection in this way, or if they prefer a one and two-dollar present with a three-dollar purchase, it will be at their option, and besides if they can buy the goods elsewhere for less than the prices we charged, then bring our goods back and get your money and keep the present for your trouble—we aim to advertise to meet public approval.

"brooks's soft

→ finish machine spool cotton—one cent a spool—doubling up trade; largest advertisers; honest tollers for trade—getting more trade than any four houses in the city.

→ who says advertising don't pay?—last year the trade of this house showed the largest increase ever made by any dry goods house in this city—the big pocketbook house—purse and pocketbooks 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1; extra values for the money.

→ the watch may run down, the spring may be broken, but to all outward looks the watch keeps on as ever; when the watch

→ stops it is dead; when the advertiser stops the business begins to die—however, intelligence watches the pulse-beats of a progressive business—advertising is read when the advertiser presents readable knowledge; food for the mind should be of the digestible sort, easily understood and crisp enough to draw attention—it is the mule that thinks with his hind foot; the jack rabbit with his ears, and the foolish advertiser with the size of his yap; it is hard to tell which is the most intelligent—men and women of today are intelligent thinkers—the daily newspaper reaches millions of homes—the business community invades these homes through the advertising columns of the press; we talk to you as we talk to visitors; we think it unwise to tell you we sell goods at less than cost; that we buy cheaper than our neighbors, or that we possess unusual facilities—it seems too much like riding a horse with the tail foremost for a halter; people who think become distrustful; it is an education for untruthful clerks; it makes deceitful men and women out of honest people—a merchant in business should be the guiding star for his employees; he should conduct his business so as to reflect credit upon them; the education should be for the securing and maintaining of confidence between the seller and buyer; he is a good salesman who can win the confidence of the public; he is a good advertiser who can set people to reading and thinking—place two men behind the counter; one will outsell the other two to one, and the one who sells the greatest quantity feels less his own importance—he is a wise man who thinks he knows the least and faithfully attends to the business he has in hand—an easy confidential talk about the goods inspires confidence in the customers; a blood and thunder clerk who talks so he can be heard sixty feet away thinks more of his own importance than of his employees' interest, and generally finds the level he was born to fill—in conversation a few days ago with an acquaintance who is filling a responsible position as a salesman, he said he did like to sell goods, and felt he had the interest of his employer at heart, but, said he, we have a manager who is continually nagging the salespeople; he makes them feel their total unfitness for the position, and in the end it does unfit them for the duties they are expected to perform, here is a serious mistake; these salespeople should be encouraged; the manager should be pulled down and the salespeople should have a chance to show what can be accomplished by untrammeled, energetic work—salespeople are human beings—a little coaxing is better than fault finding—molasses will catch more flies than vinegar—proprietors should not be led into a trap by the bigotry of a manager; experience is sometimes a severe school, but in the end it is perhaps necessary in order to learn wisdom—we believe the utmost liberty should be given all employees in the daily performance of duty; to expect good treatment to every man, woman and child who enters the store, and to give good treatment to all the employees; to exact a fair, square representation of all goods, and to refund money when goods are not satisfactory—when an employee stands in daily fear of being discharged, his usefulness is at zero—a merchant cannot afford to increase his business at the expense of all the profit—others are more liable to spend your money than you are yourself—you may have confidence in a manager's ability, but it is well to keep the purse strings well in hand and to watch the nickels and dimes as they go out—customers should be given plenty of time to think; they should not be urged; the freer a customer feels in the presence of the salesperson the more liable they are to buy—many a mistake is made by too much urging; too much persistency; too much impudence—show the goods freely and let the buyer be the judge—we believe in samples freely; we believe in employing salespeople who are bright, active and energetic; sleepy heads are trade hoodoos; we turn to them like we do to a last year's almanac, to be disappointed—the trade of this house is still on the upward move; last year the largest increase ever made by a dry goods house in this city was made by this—it is showing again a very large increase over last year—here is food for reflection—come and look through—see to it and you will be the gainer—we seek trade upon only one basis—we expect each and every article to pay us a good, fair profit; we expect to give you more than the average good treatment; you can have all the samples you want; you may return any article not perfectly satisfactory, and the money will be refunded; all we ask is for the goods to be returned in a good merchantable condition; we close every night in the week at 6 o'clock.

→ we have a big

→ box holding nearly twenty bushels; this box is full of redy zephyra; it did not take a first-class color, and for that reason we do not care to insure our trade by selling it—it will make nice rugs; it is good for beginners; it will make up in tidies, and a great many ideas that you can probably think of—monday every little girl who calls can take away a good-sized armload free of charge—the box will be in the middle of the store; step in and help yourself; better come in very early; you can see we anticipate a rush; we will not wrap this up; it don't pay; don't be chicken-hearted and stay away, but come in—if the police undertake to arrest you for carrying the zephyra away by the armload, make a face at him.

→ something for nothing—elegant crystal cut glassware given free to every purchaser of \$1 worth of linens or more—you should investigate this splendid offer—something for nothing—our way to get you to talking about our linen dept.

"monday's special

→ 500 dozen brooks's soft finish spool cotton.....1c a spool sale limited to 12 spools to each customer.
→ elegant table glassware given free to every purchaser of a dollar's worth or more in the linen department.
→ fine all-linen napkins.....\$1.00, \$1.40, \$1.50 a dozen.
→ fine table linens.....50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, \$1.00.
→ finest buck towel in the market.....25c each.
→ a dollar corset.....for 50c.
→ remnants of embroideries, remnants of laces, worth up to 50c a yard, now.....10c.
→ investigate gents' underwear; the dollar grade for 50c; the \$2.00 grade for \$1.00; the \$1.50 grade for 75c; going out of gents' furnishings—all shoes marked way down to close the shoe department.

"a dollar corset

→ for 50c.

→ fine fitting, four side-steels, well boned, superior workmanship; we will place it in competition with any dollar corset in this city; more style and better fitting corset than warner's corset—we are driving business; trade doubling up in corsets; no house in this city can show one-half the growth we are now making.

"we study new ideas;

→ we study new ways; we investigate modern methods and enlist trade by going into newer channels; you are interested in a new hat; you are interested in new dress goods, in new cloaks and wraps; the mind works for a change, and we endeavor to make changes that borders on the progressive ideas of modern merchandising—elegant crystal-cut glassware given free to every purchaser of a dollar's worth of linens or more in the biggest linen department—we are doing more linen trade than any three of the largest dry goods houses in the city.

→ there are no harder workers for trade—there is no house getting one half the increase we are now making—we are climbing rapidly—where else can you buy a dollar corset for 50c—compare this offer with any dollar corset in this city.

"you can see

→ quotations all over the city on outing flannels at 12½c a yard; we want you to see our

"outing flannels at 12½c

→ a yard; we want you to see the quality, we want you to see the styles; here is where the strong point is made; it is not in the price, 12½c a yard, but in the style and extra quality; samples given for comparison.

"our specialty: polite and

→ affable salespeople; men and women who work for the best interests of the house by showing more than ordinary attention to all.

"bed comforts and blankets

→ are in the linen department—the glassware is presented to all purchasers in the linen department; bear this in mind when you want blankets and comforts.

"it is not only

→ a good gingham at 12½c a yard, but an extra quality and very choice styles; this is where we make the very strong hit—we can buy ginghams costing a cent a yard less and give you a good quality, but we prefer to sacrifice the one-cent profit and give you better value for the same money; we do not sacrifice quality for profit.

"here is another cloak bargain

→ 35 extra quality long fur-trimmed jackets; latest style, bought this season; we have sold hundreds this winter, for \$16.50 and \$18.00 each, and this is the marked price, now monday, \$10.00; getting ready for spring; blacks, tans, navys and slates, all sizes—a snap shot to do a larger trade in february than we did in april, and we will do it.

→ you can depend upon every line we advertise—we advertise to gain trade—we advertise for good will, and we want you to specially note we do not advertise to sell any goods at cost or at less than cost—we make a fair, square profit on all the goods we sell, or if we don't we don't attempt to make you believe it—a merchant's loss on bad stock should be kept to himself—good desirable goods will always pay a profit, and goods sold for less than cost the least said the better about them.

"one hundred

→ feet of counter room devoted exclusively to the sale of dress goods—it is by far the largest space devoted to dress goods in this city—the very large increase in sales the past year in the dress goods department justifies the room—more men behind the counter shows conclusively the great gains we have made—look now into the greatly enlarged and improved

"dress goods department

→ take a look at the black goods stock, the colored goods, the large assortment of broadcloths; see the activity all along the line—there has been an awakening in the big 100 feet of counter room—by far the greatest dress goods department in the city—see it—samples given to all applicants—goods shown with the greatest freedom.

"gents' all-wool, part cotton

→ and all-cotton underwear; sold for \$8.00, now \$1.50; sold for \$2.50, now \$1.25; sold for \$9.00, now \$1.00; sold for \$1.00, now 50c; sold for 50c, now 25c; nearly all sizes—going out of gents' goods—crowding out business in february; selling all gents' underwear at one-half the marked price.

"best quality seersucker ginghams 12½c a yard.

→ a fine outing flannel, an exact reproduction of the finest french goods, 12½c a yard; fast colors and the best you ever saw for the money—after more trade, letting it more light and gathering the crowds.

→ metal handle, fast black gloria umbrellas \$1 each—it may rain—carriage parasols \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3—
the sun may shine—it is which and tother these days—sometimes it is which and sometimes it is tother.

THE COMEDY OF WAR.

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.
Author of "Uncle Remus," "Plantation Fables," Etc.

Contributed to The Times.

L.—ON THE UNION SIDE.

Private O'Halloran, detailed for special duty in advance of the picket line, sat reclining against a huge red oak. Within reach lay a rifle of beautiful workmanship. In one hand he held a blackened briar-root pipe, gazing on it with an air of mock regret. It had been his companion on many a weary march and on many a lonely day, when, as now, he was doing duty as a sharpshooter. But it was not much of a companion now. It held the flavor, but not the fragrance, of other days. It was empty, and so was O'Halloran's tobacco pouch. It was nothing to grumble about, but the big, laughing Irishman liked his pipe, especially when it was full of tobacco. The words of an old song came to him, and he hummed them to himself:

"There was an old man, an' he had a wooden leg;

An' he had no terbacky, nor terbacky could he beg;

There was another old man, as keen as a fox;

An' he always had terbacky in his old terbacky box.

Sez one old man, "Will yez give me a chew?"

Sez the other old man, "I'll be doomed if I do."

Kape away from them gin-mills, an' save up your money, an' you'll be a man;

An' you'll always have terbacky in yez old terbacky box."

What with the singing and the faraway thoughts that accompanied the song, Private O'Halloran failed to hear footsteps approaching until they sounded quite near.

"Halt!" he cried, seizing his rifle and springing to his feet. The new comer wore the insignia of a Federal captain, seeing which O'Halloran lowered his weapon and saluted. "Sure, sor, you're not to mind me capers. I thought the inimy had me completely surrounded—I did, upon me soul!"

"And I," said the Captain, laughing, "thought the Johnnies had caught me. It is a pleasant surprise. You are O'Halloran, of the Sharpshooters. I have heard of you—a gay singer, and a great fighter."

"Sure, it's not for me to say that same. I sings a little beechwane times for to kape up me spritis, and takes me chances right and left. You're takin' a good many yourself, sor, so far away from the picket line. If I make no mistake, sor, it is Capt. Somerville I'm talkin' to."

"That is my name," the Captain said. "I was touchin' elbows wit' you at Gettysburg, sor."

The Captain looked at O'Halloran again. "Why, certainly!" he exclaimed. "You are the big fellow that lifted one of the Johnnies over the stone wall."

"By the slack of the trousers, I am that same, sor. He was nothing but a bit of a lad, sor, but he fought right up to the end of me nose. The man was jabbin' at 'im wit' their bayonets, so I sez to him, 'Come in out of the inclemency of the weather,' says I, and thin I lifted him over. He laid at me, sor, when I put 'im down, an' it took two men to lead 'im kindly to the rear. It was a warm hour, sor."

As O'Halloran talked, he kept his eyes far afield.

"Sure, sor," he went on, "you stand too much in the open. They had one muddlehead on that post yesterday—they'll not put another there today, sor." As he said this the big Irishman seized the Captain by the arm and gave him a sudden jerk. It was an unceremonious proceeding, but a very timely one, for the next moment the sapling against which the Captain had been lightly leaning was shattered by a ball from the Confederate side.

"Tis an old friend of mine, sor," said O'Halloran. "I know 'im by his handwritin'. They had a muddlehead there yesterday, sor. I set in full sight of 'im, an' he blazed at me twice; he grazed me knuckles. 'Bedad,' says I, 'you're no good in your place,' an' when he showed his mug I plugged 'im where the nose says howdy to the eyebrows. 'Twas no hurt to 'im, sor; if he seen the flash, 'twas as much."

To the left in a little clearing was a comfortable farmhouse. Stacks of fodder and straw and pens of corn in the shuck were ranged around. There was every appearance of prosperity, but no sign of life, save two blue-birds, the pioneers of spring, which were fighting around the martin gourds, preparing to take possession.

"There's where I was 'born.' The Captain pointed to the farmhouse. "It is five years since I have seen the place."

"You don't tell me, sor. I see in the Hur'd that they call it the civil war, but it's nothin' but oncivil, sor, for to fight agin' your old home."

"You are right," assented the Captain. "There's nothing civil about war. I suppose the old house has long been deserted."

"Sure, look at the forage, thin. 'Tis piled up as neatly as you please. Wait till the b'ys get at it! Look at the smoke of the chimby. Barrin' the jaybirds, 'tis the peacefullest sight I've seen."

"My people are gone," said the Captain. "My father was a Union man. I shouldn't be surprised to hear of him somewhere at the North. The day that I was 18 he gave me a larruping for disobedience and I ran away."

"Don't speak of it, sor!" O'Halloran held up his hand. "Many's the time I've had me feelin' hurted 'w' a bar'l stave."

"That was in 1859," said the Captain. "I was too proud to go back home, but when the war began I remembered what a strong Union man my father was, and I joined the Union army."

"It's a great scheme for a play," said the big Irishman, solemnly.

"My mother was dead," the Captain went on, "my oldest sister was married and my youngest sister was at school in Philadelphia, and my brother, two years older than myself, made life miserable for me in trying to boss me."

"Oh," exclaimed O'Halloran, "don't I know that same? 'Tis myself that's along there."

Capt. Somerville looked at the old place, carefully noting the outward changes, which were comparatively few. He noted, too, with the eye of a soldier, that when the impending conflict took place between the forces then facing each other, there would be a sharp struggle for the knoll on which the house stood, and he thought it was a curious feat for his mind to perform, to regard the old home where he had been both happy and miserable, as a strategic point of battle. Private O'Halloran had no such memories to please or vex him. To the extent of his opportunities he was a man of business. He took a piece of white cloth from his pocket and hung it on the broken sapling.

"'Til sea, sor, if you chap is in the grocery business."

As he turned away, there was a puff

of smoke on the farther hill, a crackling report, and the bawling cloth jumped as though it were alive.

"Faith, it's him, sor," exclaimed O'Halloran, "an' he's in a mighty hurry. Whereupon the big Irishman brushed a pile of leaves from an oil-cloth strapped together in the shape of a knapsack.

"What have you there?" asked Capt. Somerville.

"Sor, 'tis me grocery store, sor. Coffee, tay an' sugar. Faith, I'll make the devil's mouth water like a baby cuttin' his stomach tather. Would ye mind comin' along, sor, for to kape me from swindlin' the Johnny out of all his be-longin's?"

II.—ON THE CONFEDERATE SIDE.

Three men sat in a guilty that had once been a hillside ditch. Their uniforms were various—the result of accident and capture. One of them wore a very fine blue overcoat, which was in queer contrast to his ragged pantaloons. This was Lieut. Clopton, who had charge of the picket line. Another had on the uniform of an artilleryman, and his left arm was in a sling. He had come out of the hospital to do duty as a guide. This was Private John Farnbrough. The third had no uniform at all, but was dressed in plain citizen's clothes, much the worse for wear. This was Jack Kilpatrick, scout and sharpshooter; Happy Jack, as he was called.

How long since the guilty had been a ditch it would be impossible to say, but it must have been a good many years, for the pines had grown into stout trees, and here and there a blackjack loomed up vigorously.

"Don't git too permisus around here," said Happy Jack, as the others were moving about. "This ain't no makin' spot." He eased himself upward on his elbow, made a swift and comprehensive survey of the woodland, then shot off to the Federal line. There he shook down the breech of his rifle, and slipped a long cartridge into its place. "You see that big popular over yonder? Well, under that tree there's a man, leastways he ought to be there, because he's always hangin' around in front of me."

"Why don't you nail him?" asked Farnbrough.

"Boss! Why don't he nail me? Its because he can't do it. Well, that's the reason I don't nail him. You know what happened yesterday, don't you? You saw that elegant lookin' chap that came out to take my place, didn't you? Did you see him when he went back?"

Lieut. Clopton replied with a little grimace, but Farnbrough said never a word. He only looked at Kilpatrick with inquiring eyes.

"Why, he was the nicest lookin' man in the army—hair combed, clothes brushed and rings on his fingers. He was all the way from New Orleans with a silver mounted rifle and a globe sight."

"A which?" asked Farnbrough.

"A globe sight. Set down on yourself a little further sonny," said Happy Jack; "your head's too high." I says to him, says I, "Friend is goin' where you'll have to strip that doll's step ladder off'n your gun, an' come down to business," says I. He laughed and said he reckoned not. I says, says I, "You may have to face a red-headed, flannel-mouthed Irishman, and you don't want to look at him through all that machin'ry," says I.

"What did he say?" Farnbrough asked.

"He said, 'I'll git him.' Now, how did he git him? Why, he come down here, lammed aloose a time or two, and then hung his head over the edge of the guilty there, with a ball right sangt be twixt his eyes. I went behind the picket line to get a wink of sleep, but I hadn't more curlied up in the broom shape before I heard that chap bangin' away. Then come the reply, like this—" Happy Jack snapped his fingers; "and then I went to asleep waitin' for the rel'nder."

Kilpatrick paused and looked steadily in the direction of the poplar.

"Well, dog my cats! Yonder's a chap standin' right out in front of me. It ain't the Mickey, neither. I'll see what he's up to." He raised his rifle with a light, swinging movement, chirruped to it as though it were a horse or a little child, and in another moment the deadly business of war would have been resumed, but Farnbrough laid his hand on the shoulder of his master.

"Wait," he said. "That may be my old man. He's big in the body an' wobbly on his legs. You've spiled a mighty party shot. I believe in my soul that chap was a colonel, and he might 'a' been a gener'l. Now, that's what did he say?"

"What did he say?" Farnbrough asked.

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Kilpatrick paused and looked steadily in the direction of the poplar.

"Well, dog my cats! Yonder's a chap standin' right out in front of me. It ain't the Mickey, neither. I'll see what he's up to." He raised his rifle with a light, swinging movement, chirruped to it as though it were a horse or a little child, and in another moment the deadly business of war would have been resumed, but Farnbrough laid his hand on the shoulder of his master.

"Wait," he said. "That may be my old man. He's big in the body an' wobbly on his legs. You've spiled a mighty party shot. I believe in my soul that chap was a colonel, and he might 'a' been a gener'l. Now, that's what did he say?"

"What is the matter, father?"

"I'm mad, honey! I'm just natchally stirred up—dog my cats of I ain't! Along at first I did hope there wouldn't be no fightin' in this neighborhood, but now I jes want to see them two blamed armes light into one another toe and toe."

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time, but when the time arrived the fair Julia showed that she had a mind of her own. She made no scene, she did not go into hysterics; but when everything was ready she asked her father if he was going. He said he would follow along after awhile. She called to a negro and made him take her trunks and band-boxes from the wagon and carry them into the house, while Squire Farnbrough stood scratching his head.

"What have you there?" asked Capt. Somerville.

"Sor, 'tis me grocery store, sor. Coffee, tay an' sugar. Faith, I'll make the devil's mouth water like a baby cuttin' his stomach tather. Would ye mind comin' along, sor, for to kape me from swindlin' the Johnny out of all his be-longin's?"

"Wait, father!" Julia held up her pretty hand. "I hear some one calling. Listen!"

Not far away they heard the voice of a negro. "Marse Dave Henry. Oh, Marse Dave Henry!"

"Hello! Who the nation are you holerin' at?" said Squire Farnbrough as a youngish looking negro man came in view. "An' where did you come from, an' where are you goin'?"

"Howdy, mistis—howdy, master!" The negro took off his hat as he came up.

"What's your name?" asked the daughter-in-law.

"I'm name Tuck, suh. None er you all ain't seed nothin' er marse—"

"Who do you belong to?"

"I b'long ter Clopton down dar in Georgy, suh. None er you all ain't seed nothin'—"

"What are you doin' here?" demanded Squire Farnbrough, somewhat angrily.

"Don't you know you are liable to get killed any minute? Ain't you makin' your way to the Yankee army?"

"No, suh." The negro spoke with unction. "I'm des a-huntin' my young master, suh. He name Dave Clopton. Dat what we all call him—Marse Henry. None er you all ain't seed in you."

"Jule," said the Squire, rubbing his nose thoughtfully, "ain't that the name of the chap that used to hang around here before Yankees got too close?"

"Do you mean Lieut. Clopton, father?" said Julia, showing some confusion.

"Yassum." Tuck grinned and rubbed his hands together. "Marse Dave Henry is sholy a lieutenant in de comp'ny, an' mistis, she say he'd done been a giner'l of dey want so much enviousness in de army."

"I saw him this mornin'—I mean—" Julia blushed and hesitated. "I mean he heard him talkin' out here in the grove."

"Who was he talkin' to, Jule?" The Squire put the question calmly and deliberately.

There was a little pause. Julia still blushed, adjusted an imaginary hairpin, and then said, "I mean he heard him talkin' out here in the grove."

"The negro looked sheepishly from one to the other. The Squire repeated his question.

"What was he talkin' to, Jule?"

"'Nobdy but me," said the young lady, frowning. "I mean he was talkin' to me."

"'Nobdy but me," said the Squire, looking at her with a smile. "I mean he was talkin' to me."

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PHILBIN TRACT

GRAND BARGAIN SALE.

THIS beautiful property is bounded by San Pedro, Twelfth, Central Avenue and Fourteenth streets. Pico street runs through the entire length of the tract. It is within 20 minutes' walk of Spring and First streets. The Central avenue electric cars pass the property every 10 minutes; Maple avenue electric line is but two blocks away. These two lines give the tract the best car service in the city.

Eleven Beautiful Residences

Already built on the tract and many others contracted for to be built.

A clean, sandy loam soil, water pipe and sewer laid; cement sidewalks on every street, with no mud or dust, and an elevation 16 to 18 feet higher than the corner of Washington and Figueroa streets makes this property the most healthy and desirable for residence in the city. Opposite the far-famed Child's Tract with its many splendid improvements; here lots sold for \$800 fourteen years ago, and are now held at \$1500 to \$15,000. Lots in the "Phibin Tract" have been held at from \$950 to \$2000. We will place 90 of the choice ones on sale

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

\$250 — TO — \$700

SMALL CASH PAYMENT.

Balance on or before 3 years. You can double your money in one year on every lot. The last tract within the two-mile limit of the Plaza. Take the Maple avenue or the Central avenue electric cars, get off at Pico street and see these beautiful lots and make your selection early. You may never again secure a home so close to business center for the money. A cash deposit required upon making your selection; balance to be arranged upon delivery of certificate of title and deed. Title good or deposit returned.

LOTS

90



LOTS

90



FOR MAPS AND FURTHER INFORMATION SEE

GRIDER & DOW, - - Sole Agents,

109½ SOUTH BROADWAY, Los Angeles, Cal.



bon-bon box, in the shape of a tambourine, filled with bon-bons. Pouch was served during the progress of the game, and at its conclusion the guests were invited to the dining-room, where tete-a-tete tables, a-gitter with cut-glass and silver, were laid. Beautiful baskets of pansies and ferns formed a charming center piece for each table, and about the room flamed the warm, rich crimson of poinsettia blossoms. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. John Wigmore, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wigmore, late of Japan; Judge and Mrs. E. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forman, Mr. and Mrs. Modini-Wood, Dr. and Mrs. Ross, Judge Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prager, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. Will Caswell, Col. and Mrs. G. Wiley Wells, Miss Angel, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Earl B. Millar and others.

A CARD PARTY.

Perhaps the most brilliant event that has taken place at a private house this season was the cotillion given last Friday evening by Mrs. J. H. Braly and her daughter in honor of their guest, Miss Corey of Fresno. The three parlors were thrown into one long salon for the occasion, the canvased floors making it a superb ballroom. Six figures were damed, Miss Braly and Mr. Bundrum leading. Some of the figures were exceptionally original and pretty, particularly the first one—the National figure—the dancers carrying flags representing twenty-five different nations. The ribbon, flower, popgun, key and card figures were also new and taking.

Supper was served in the dining-room, which was bright and fragrant with roses and carnations. Miss Braly wore a simple gown of yellow crepon, and Miss Corey was attired in ivory satin with pearl garniture.

THE BRALY COTILLION.

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A CARD PARTY.

A pleasant card party was given Friday evening by William Aiken in honor of his sister, Miss Florence, from San Francisco, who is making him a visit. Mr. and Mrs. William Niles, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Whitney and Mrs. N. W. Stowell were there; also Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hart, Mrs. C. E. Pearson, Misses Hadley, Soule, Morgan and Pearson; Drs. Davidson and Haviland, and Mr. A. Pearson. The first prize was won by Miss Edith Hadley, and Mrs. Stowell took the booby prize.

A DINNER PARTY.

Col. and Mrs. G. Wiley Wells gave a delightful dinner party a few evenings ago to a small company of army people, including Maj. and Mrs. Chaffee, Maj. and Mrs. W. A. Elderkin, Maj. and Mrs. E. F. C. Klocke, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Thom, Mr. and Mrs. Bradner Lee.

A DINNER PARTY.

Miss Laura Coates of No. 322 West Fourth street, gave a dinner to a party of friends last Tuesday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Manie Kelly of Sacramento, who is visiting Los Angeles. The affair was informal and very enjoyable to the guests who partook of Miss Coates's hospitality. Among those present were: Miss Mamie Kelly, Mrs. Alice, the Misses Hewitt, Miss Jennie Rutherford, Miss Mary Fraizer, Miss Nell Gordon, Miss E. C. Parker, Miss Corbus and Messrs. Garvin and Leslie Hewitt.

PROGRESSIVE ANGLING PARTY.

The ladies of the Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel gave a most delightful angling party on Monday evening last. The game progressed merrily for an hour and a half, and when time was called and scores counted the judges awarded prizes to the following fishers: Ladies' first prize, silver pin tray, Mrs. Charles Morgan; gentleman's first prize, handsome hand painted crystal portrait frame, Fred V. Adams; ladies' progressive prize, decorated porcelain candle stick, Miss Easton; gentleman's progressive hand painted leather case, Mr. Hovey; ladies' booby prize, perfume toilet soap, Mrs. Muelle; gentleman's booby prize, calendar, Mr. Smith. Among the anxious anglers were the following: Miss Maud Easton, Mrs. H. D. Smith, Mrs. Charles Morgan, Mrs. Muelle, Mrs. M. M. Marshall, Mrs. C. L. Parsons, Dr. Charles Morgan, L. H. Carr, H. L. Hovey, Mark Wilzinski, D. H. Porter, H. D. Smith, W. P. Burnette, Judge Stearns, M. M. Marshall, Fred V. Adams and Mrs. W. Stimson.

THE COTILLION.

The final cotillion of the season occurred Friday evening at Turnverein Hall, S. F. Hicks leading the german in his usual accomplished manner. The figures were novel and striking, partic-

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Not a concert has occurred during the past week or scarcely a note disturbed the musical calm.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. N. C. Browning gave a piano recital at the Congregational Church on the East Side. She was assisted by Mrs. Catherine Collette, who gave Roeder's "Spanische Serenade" and Barnby's "The Rose and Nightingale." The balance

of the programme was given by Mrs. Browning and included: "Witches' Dance," by William Vincent Wallace; "La Cascade," by Pauer; "The Banjo," by Gottschalk; "Cachou," by J. Raff; "Serenade," by Moszkowski; "Tremolo," by Gottschalk; "Spinning Song," by Litolff; "La Jota Aragonesa," by Gottschalk; "Rondo Capriccioso," by Mendelssohn.

SECOND PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The next Philharmonic concert will occur on February 20, at the Los Angeles Theater. The vocal soloists will be Mr. and Mrs. Modini-Wood, H. E. Hamilton will also give a violin solo or two. The rehearsals have been well attended, and the coming concert promises to be in advance even of its illustrious predecessor. The orchestra has been strengthened by the addition of a few more brass instruments, and the treat that is in store for music-lovers is a rare one, and will doubtless meet with just appreciation from a public whom Prof. Stannen never fails to please, whether he appears individually or as the leader of an orchestra.

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MR. BLAINE'S LOVE FOR MUSIC.

Mr. Blaine was passionately fond of music, and retained his love for it up to the last moment of his life, as is proven by the following from a Washington correspondent to a San Francisco paper:

SOCIAL SWAP SHOTS.

Mrs. K. D. McIntosh of No. 1520 South Main street went up to Mentone last Saturday to spend a few days on the heights.

Mrs. W. H. Chotian, wife of a prominent Connecticut capitalist, with her cousin, Miss Emily Danielson, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. H. L. Thomas, who was called

the "queen of the West," is expected to arrive today, and will be at home to her friends this week at her rooms in the Phillips Block.

Albert G. Sessions of Bristol, Ct., who has been staying at the Raymond.

Senator and Mrs. Galway and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. L. Cooper of Denver, Colo., who have been visiting with Howard Sale and family the past week, returned today to their home, but have purchased property in Los Angeles for their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hackney of St. Louis are looking over the beauties of our city with a view to buying a home.

HAL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Remover has restored gray hair to its original color and prevents hair from turning white.

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TWELFTH YEAR.

FOSTER--CARLISLE.

Chats With and Gossip About the Two Secretaries.

Carlisle's Home and Daily Life—A Man With no Habits.

His Lack of Exercise and His Queer Amusements.

Senator Carlisle's Wonderful Mind—What Joe Blackburn and McKinley Said About Him—He Grasps Great Questions by Intuition.

How He Makes Speeches and Writes Letters—How He Was Cheated Out of \$50—Stories of Cleveland and Carlisle—What Secretary Foster Says About Him as the Next Secretary of the Treasury—How the Treasury Impressed Foster—He Says He Says He Is Going to Loaf, and Tells What He Thinks of the Rewards of Public Life.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—I have spent some time this week with two men who are to run the Treasury Department during the next four years. These are Charles Foster of Ohio, the present Secretary, whose term will expire March 4, and John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, whom President Cleveland has chosen for his Secretary of the Treasury. The two men live within a block of each other. Gov. Foster resides on Vermont avenue, within a stone's throw of the statue of Thomas, in a big, double brick house, which he rents, and John G. Carlisle

only exercise he gets in going to and from work is in his standing in the cars. He is a very polite man and will never keep his seat while a lady is standing, and I saw him one day rise and give his place to a sickly looking colored girl who had a bundle in her arms. He has his dinner about 6:30 o'clock, and after it, spends the evening either at home or with his friends here and there about the city. He has a very sociable nature and he is a charming conversationalist. He is full of humor and can tell a good story or double himself up with laughter at a good thing told by his friends. Almost his only amusement is found in cards. He is very fond of playing poker with his family and his friends. He has never been a gambler, and he does not play anywhere except at his own home or at the houses of his most intimate associates. The games are with 8, 10 or 15-cent aces, but never more, and they are played for amusement and not for money.

QUEER METHODS OF WORK.

Speaking of Senator Carlisle's card-playing, he is very fond of solitaire, and he plays this game of cards while he is at work. He is one of the most wonderful workers among the public men of today, and, while he is thinking out some of his greatest speeches and as he dictates the most important letters, he has a pack of cards in his hands and plays this, which, to other men, is



Mrs. Secretary Carlisle.

one of the most absorbing of games. It seems to have an effect on his mind and to rest him while he is working. You would think that he was intensely engaged upon his cards, when all at once he will ask a question, make a remark or outline a situation, which shows that his mind is far away and that it is discussing great questions and evolving answers to them. His mind is such that he can play any ordinary solitaire without thinking, and his private secretary told me the other day that he had lately taken up a new one, which did not come out right. It bothered him, but within a day or so he eliminated the hard parts of it, and he can now play it without hindrance to his work and win the game almost every time.

Speaking of Senator Carlisle's mind, there is nothing like it among public men of the day. It grasps by intuition what other men acquire by hours and weeks of study. It is as clear as a bell, and Maj. McKinley once said, that Carlisle never had a clouded thought. Senator Joe Blackburn has always envied Carlisle. He said not long ago: "Carlisle is not entitled to half as much credit as I am. What I know I have had to study, dig, grub and toil for. Carlisle knows four times as much as I do. He has all the wisdom of the ancients and the moderns packed away in his head, and whenever he opens his mouth great things and good things naturally roll out of it. He isn't entitled to any credit for them. He can't help it. He was born that way."

This seems to be a fact. No one ever sees Carlisle reading. He has no library to speak of and he does not pay much attention to books. He reads comparatively little of the newspapers, and he is not one of the library friends among the Congressmen who hang around Alanson R. Spofford. He does not have a lot of clerks getting up speeches for him. He seems to grasp public questions intuitively, and when he does read he reads very rapidly. It is the same in his law as in politics. He can take up the papers in a case and master it before other lawyers have gotten half through the testimony. He seems to read up and down the pages instead of across it, and he intuitively catches the important points. He brushes the details aside and knows the law by knowing what it ought to be. Andrew Seward, who, when he studied law, said before he was admitted to the bar, that Carlisle was the greatest natural lawyer he had ever seen. In getting up his cases today he tells Logan Carlisle what the law is, and sends him to the library to get the authorities upon it. Logan says that he is rarely wrong.

SENATOR JOHN G. CARLISLE.
It was at his home that I met Senator Carlisle this week. He is looking better than he has for years. His blue eyes are bright and full of life. His angular checks are putting on a thin cushion of flesh and he seems to have recovered entirely from the dyspeptic troubles with which he was so much afflicted when he was Speaker. He seems to me a stronger man than when

HOW CARLISLE MAKES SPEECHES.

Senator Carlisle has the same clearness in expression that he has in thinking. There is no lawyer in the country who can state a case better than he can, and early in his professional career John C. Breckinridge said that if Carlisle got a chance to state his case he would always win it. He writes but few of his speeches. He sometimes makes a few notes during the preparation of one, but when he talks he throws his notes aside and speaks practically extemporaneously. He writes but few private letters and does not like long letters. He believes that letters should be as brief as possible, and one of his private secretaries said to me yesterday: "Senator Carlisle's mind operates so clearly that I have known him to dictate fifty letters at a time and never change a word. If, however, I had put in a different word or had made the slightest error he would notice it at a glance. He disliked to read long letters and such letters were often cast into the waste basket, unless the writers were well known to him. He writes a few letters himself, and some of his letters he would hold until they had answered themselves."

Senator Carlisle's correspondence is at present carried on almost altogether through his son.

Logan Carlisle, who has a mind remarkably like his father, and who has been connected with his father so long in his work that he knows just how his father would think and act upon most subjects, answers much of his mail without referring it to him. Logan Carlisle is a young man of, I judge, about thirty odd years of age, and he is a very able assistant of his father. I have no authority for the statement, but it is very fair to presume that he will be his father's private secretary when John G. Carlisle takes his place at the head of the Treasury Department.

CARLISLE AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
Senator Carlisle's power of not letting details bother him and of intuitively grasping the net of a thing will make him strong in the Treasury Department. He will not let the petty matters of its working overpower him and will administer the finances of the

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1893.—TWENTY PAGES.

THE YOUNG KHEDIVE.

Abbas II—Description of His Habits, Haunts and Harem.

Personal Reminiscences of the Present Youthful Ruler of Egypt, Who is Making Trouble for England.

Contributed to The Times.

him he tells me that, too, so that I am in full possession of the facts."

For instance, Carlisle once recommended a Kentuckian named Sam Smith (the name is, of course, fictitious,) for consular to Madeira, stating that he was a capable man, but probably admired the virtues of bourbon whisky. He believed, however, that Smith was not addicted to drunkenness, and would not let his taste vitiate by the mild native wines of Madeira, as a novice might. The result was Sam was appointed. A little later on Mr. Carlisle recommended another Sam Smith for one of the foreign missions, and his recommendation had not been decided upon when Mr. Cleveland sent for Mr. Carlisle, and said to him: "Carlisle, you generally put me in the full possession of the facts. Now, I have understood that this Sam Smith whom you want me to make a minister is a drinking man. I have been waiting for you to tell me so, and I am astonished that you have not done so, if the charge is true."

"Why," said Mr. Carlisle, "the man Sam Smith who drinks you have already appointed Consul to Madeira."

Here the President laughed heartily. He thoroughly enjoyed the joke upon himself, and told him he must be careful and not embarrass him by getting his Smith mixed.

SECRETARY FOSTER ON CARLISLE.

I asked Secretary Foster last night what kind of a Secretary of the Treasury he thought Carlisle would make. He replied:

"I don't know, but I think he may make a good one. He has a wonderful analytical mind, and though he has not had much to do with business matters he is a good lawyer. He is a very fair man and I have always found him honest in his treatment with me concerning appointments. If I can't do what he wants I tell him why and he is always satisfied with the reason. As far as the intellectual work of the treasury is concerned I think he can manage it, but I don't know how he will stand the pounding of the office-seekers. The Democratic party is very hungry and the treasury has many places."

SENATOR CARLISLE AND MONEY MATTERS.

Senator Carlisle is not a rich man. He has never cared for the making of money. He is not a money investor or a money speculator. A friend of his said to me last night that Carlisle seemed to care more for a cent than a dollar. Said he:

"I have played poker with him at his house at 5-cent ante, and at the close of the game he would be just as rigid in exacting that the accounts be settled to the last penny as though he were a bank cashier. But after the game was over any one could come in and get, almost for the asking, whatever money he had in his pocket."

This is the truth. Carlisle will part with his last cent to help a friend. He has been often deceived by strangers.

On one occasion a man went to his hotel and asked him for a loan of \$50.

He said that he was a Kentuckian and that he was on his way home, with his wife and children, but had been robbed.

He represented that they were at the depot and told Mr. Carlisle that if he would loan him \$50 he would send him a check for that amount when he got to Covington.

Mr. Carlisle gave the man the money, and a few hours afterward was surprised to see him riding by the hotel in a carriage with a party of both sexes, all of whom were in an intoxicated condition. There is a doubt, however, about Senator Carlisle's honesty. No one has ever questioned this, and he is one of the few public men who are honest with themselves as to their thoughts as well as their money. If he finds himself wrong he is not afraid to change his opinion, and he always acts on what he believes to be the truth. His intuitive perception of the right is so wonderful, however,

SECRETARY FOSTER AS A LOAVER.

"What will you do after you leave the Cabinet, Mr. Secretary?" I asked.

"I dated me for the first few weeks," was the reply. "I couldn't get hold of things. There were so many branches and so many details. There are a number of things connected with the department that have no business there. Take the Supervising Architect's office. What has that got to do with the treasury? The Bureau of Engraving and Printing you might bring into it by a stretch of the imagination, but the Lighthouse Board and the Marine Hospital, for instance, seem to have no proper connection with it. I soon found that I would have to rely on other men for the details of the work. I got to know the chiefs, who understood their business, and in cases where I had no faith I appointed others. After a time I was able to reduce my own work to the important matters, and I have the thing so systematized now that I get along very well. It takes time, however, and it is a big job. There are, you know, three assistant secretaries of the treasury. All matters should come to these men first, and the business of the department should be filtered through them, and only the most important should come to the Secretary. As it is now, everything comes to the Secretary first, and has to be sent by him to them. I have of late been getting the matter better in hand, and during the past year I have not had much trouble."

SECRETARY FOSTER AS A LOAVER.

"What will you do after you leave the Cabinet, Mr. Secretary?" I asked.

"I don't know that I will do anything," was the reply. "I think I have earned the right to rest. I have never taken a vacation in my life. I do not go to watering places in the summer nor south in the winter. I have never known how it feels to loaf, but I think I'll try it."

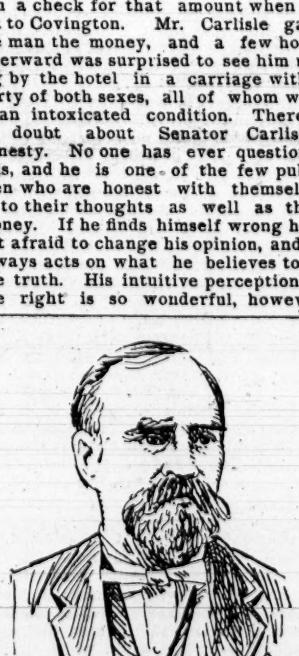
"What is the result of your experience in public life? You have been Congressmen, Governor and Secretary of the Treasury. You have had all the annoyances and all the pleasures of a government official. I want you to tell me whether the game is worth the candle."

"I don't know that it is," replied Gov. Foster. "It is certainly not in the money way, but it is different if you look at it from the higher standpoint that Garfield took. He held that the rewards of public life were greater than those of money making. He held the satisfaction of soul which arises from the dealing with great questions, the having the esteem of your friends and the applause of the world as things not to be compared with money. I think he was right."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A New Sausage-Cutter. [Illustration Blattner.]

Hans Hamfat has devised a new patent combination easy-chair-and-meat-cutter. He mounts the meat-block in

Gov. Foster, in 1893.
(Made from photograph just taken at Fostoria and never published.)

that he seldom makes a mistake, and this led Jason Brown, the Indiana Congressman, to remark not long ago that Carlisle had been telephonically communicated with God."

SENATOR CARLISLE'S HOME LIFE.

Senator Carlisle's home life is a charming one. He is very much devoted to his wife and his two sons. I have already spoken of his son Logan, who is his private secretary. He is unmarried and, though he is very popular, does not seem to care much for society. Another son, W. K. Carlisle, is connected with the World's Fair. He is married and has two or three children, who are living with him in Chicago. Both of these sons are lawyers and they are both bright men. Mrs. Carlisle has for years been the Senator's helpmeet in every sense of the word. She watches over his health and does what she can to aid him in every way. The two are in perfect harmony with each other, and the Senator defers to her in all matters relating to the family, and now and then in public matters as well.

STORIES OF CLEVELAND AND CARLISLE.

Senator Carlisle's relations with President Cleveland have always been close. About a year ago I had an interview with him, in which he spoke of Cleveland's ability in the highest terms. This was six months before the nomination, and he then told me that Cleveland could be elected. I asked him if he was the author of President Cleveland's free-trade message, and he told me he was not. Said Senator Carlisle:

"President Cleveland wrote that message himself, and the credit of it is due to him alone. It is true he counseled with his political friends, myself among others, and made some verbal changes in it at their suggestion. He fully comprehended the importance of the issue he was making and he acted deliberately. He told me that he had not seriously studied tariff questions before he came to Washington, but by reading and talking with thinkers on both sides of the question he became convinced that tariff reform was the most important issue before the country, and, as was his nature, he went into the contest with all his might."

Speaking of Cleveland's confidence in

Carlisle, he once said to a Congressman who was urging a friend for an important office, that the member sometimes deceived him in such cases. "But," he went on, "when Mr. Carlisle speaks to me in favor of any applicant he tells me all he can in the man's favor, and if he knows anything against

him he tells me that, too, so that I am in full possession of the facts."

For instance, Carlisle once recommended a Kentuckian named Sam Smith (the name is, of course, fictitious,) for consular to Madeira, stating that he was a capable man, but probably admired the virtues of bourbon whisky. He believed, however, that Smith was not addicted to drunkenness, and would not let his taste vitiate by the mild native wines of Madeira, as a novice might. The result was Sam was appointed. A little later on Mr. Carlisle recommended another Sam Smith for one of the foreign missions, and his recommendation had not been decided upon when Mr. Cleveland sent for Mr. Carlisle, and said to him: "Carlisle, you generally put me in the full possession of the facts. Now, I have understood that this Sam Smith whom you want me to make a minister is a drinking man. I have been waiting for you to tell me so, and I am astonished that you have not done so, if the charge is true."

"Why," said Mr. Carlisle, "the man Sam Smith who drinks you have already appointed Consul to Madeira."

THE YOUNG KHEDIVE.

Abbas II—Description of His Habits, Haunts and Harem.

Personal Reminiscences of the Present Youthful Ruler of Egypt, Who is Making Trouble for England.

Contributed to The Times.

I suppose that of all African monarchs the most civilized, according to Western ideas, is the young Khedive, or King, of Egypt, who has been educated early in Switzerland and partly at Vienna. To what extent the lessons which have been inculcated in him have borne fruit may be gathered from the fact that, although he is but 19 years of age, and not legally married, he maintains a large harem of odalisques, most of whom have been presented to him by his imperious and power-loving mother, a very masterful woman, who realizes that she will be able to maintain her influence upon her son more easily by pandering to his vices than by permitting him to wed a woman of rank and education. I have known him since he was a little boy about 8 years old, when under the care of his English

the Interior, to dismiss and punish his European secretary for holding him up to ridicule. The secretary, who was a very skillful artist, had drawn a pen-and-ink sketch of Riaz, representing him in the guise of a Nautch girl in the act of dancing, thereby calling attention to the early career of the Pasha. The caricature had been posted up in the smoking-room of the Khedivial Club, and for a few days was the talk of Cairo.

Another of the Khedive's advisors, Mustapha Pacha Fehmi, who, up till a few weeks ago, occupied a seat in the Cabinet—indeed he held the position of Premier—is known to have been one of the two chamberlains of Khedive Ismail, who was concerned in the killing of Mustapha Pacha Sadyk, by the orders of their master. Mustapha Fehmi is a very handsome man, and, a few years ago, a young English girl of excellent family and considerable fortune, who was spending the winter at Cairo, became infatuated with him to the extent of promising to become his wife. When she discovered that he had acted, to all intents and purposes, as one of the executioners of Sadyk Pasha, she broke off the match. If I cite these few cases, it is merely for the purpose of showing that not one of the native advisors of the young Khedive is a man of unimpeachable record. Indeed, they are, one and all, stained with what we Western people would regard as crime, and, under the circumstances, it is obviously idle to expect any manifestation of high moral principle on their part.

Nor are the Europeans with whom the Khedive chooses to surround himself of much better character. They are mostly adventurers who have left Europe for the latter's good and who are what may be described as men with a story attached to their names. Among the most prominent of them is an Italian, a Milanese, by birth, who, after serving a short time in the Austrian army, took part in the Mexican expedition of Emperor Maximilian, where he got into trouble in connection with a deficit in the regimental treasure chest. Returning to Europe, he made his way to Egypt, where, after half starving for a time, he finally attracted the notice and the good will of a Russian countess, who was spending the winter in Egypt with her husband, an official of high rank in the service of the Czar. The relations between the Countess and the young Italian soon became the talk of Cairo, and when, one day, the Count and the Italian went out quail shooting together and the Count was brought home dead from the effects of a gunshot wound, due to an accidental discharge of his gun, there was but one explanation given by the people of Cairo to the mishap. As, however, there were no witnesses of what had taken place, and, as moreover, the Countess continued her friendly relations with the Italian, accepting his assistance in all the matters connected with her husband's funeral, and with the settlement of his affairs, no steps were taken in the matter by any of the leading Anglo-Egyptian officials, and even by the authorities in London, that the loyalty of the young Khedive to his English friends is very questionable and that an anti-European insurrection similar to that at the time of the eleven years ago may break out at any moment. There would be no ground for surprise in this, as both his father and his grandfather before him, notwithstanding their protestations of friendship and of regard for Europeans, detested and despised them with all the fervor of a true believer, and it is well known that the late Khedive, by the advice of his wife, the present ruler's mother, countenanced and took part in the anti-European movement of Arab Pasha in 1882, until he perceived that it was doomed to failure. Indeed, his conduct in the matter was such that Lord Randolph Churchill publicly demanded in the House of Commons his deposition by the English government.

The present Khedive is short, fat, young man with a tendency to the excessive embouchure which distinguishes him from his father and his grandfather. His mother, too, is enormously stout, obesity having almost obliterated her remarkable beauty of former days. Her eyes are still very fine and her hands, though plump, are small and shapely. She is generally clothed in white silken tissues, cut a la European, with a great profusion of marvelous lace and a quantity of jewels. She is in every way a more attractive woman physically than the old Khedivial, or mother of Khedive Ismail, who died about four years ago and who was, up to the day of her

THE DEFEAT OF 1892

Why Harrison Lost the Presidency.

Hon. James S. Clarkson Analyzes the National Republican Defeat.

Carter and the Committee Crippled by Interference at the Outset.

Mr. Harrison's Strength as President and Weakness in Political Wisdom—Chilling Influence of His Cabinet—Other Mistakes.

He Made His Politics Eastern and Weakened the Party Fatally in the West—His Administration a "Republican Mirage"—Blaine's Eighteen Years of Unrepeated Party Popularity and Denial—Cleveland's Wonderful Victory—His Ambition to Found a New Democracy—The Republican Future—How a Change in Twenty-eight Thousand Votes Might Give It Victory—"Cold Storage in Politics a Fallacy"—The Defeat a Personal, Not a Party One.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

New York, Jan. 31.—When I called on the Hon. James S. Clarkson, of the Republican National Committee, and asked him to give me his views on the political situation, he replied:

"I have had several weeks' rest since the campaign, and it is a thing of the past. Why disturb it?"

CARTER AND HIS COMMITTEE CRIPPLED AT THE START.

"What about the talk that the Republican National Committee has no chairman?"

"It has one, and a good one, in Mr. Carter. There is nothing in the talk that he is not legally elected. He made a sagacious chairman, too, but he had a hopeless cause from the start. No one could have saved it. It ran in a fatal groove, from fatality in June to defeat in November. It was a campaign beyond the reach of political committees. If neither the Democratic nor the Republican committee had opened headquarters the result would have been the same. It was the party's, or, rather, the ticket's, defeat, not Mr. Carter's in any sense. It is contemptible to criticize one man for a whole party's mistake. Besides, the National Committee itself had been discredited, belittled and weakened beyond recovery for the campaign before Carter was offered the chairmanship. The President's course in assuming personally to select the chairman and the other officers of the committee, in assuming that there was no man in its own membership qualified for chairman, and in peddling around officers of the chairmanship to many gentlemen outside the committee, all served to displease the committee very much and to make it appear inconsequential to the country—a condition from which it never recovered during the whole campaign. The Quay committee during 1888 early gained the confidence of the party, and with that gained to any committee its right is already two-thirds won. The President's original idea, no doubt, was that this campaign would present itself, which he pre-
dicted by the great afflictions which he soon overtook him. Still I think it is always true that the importance of political committees is largely overestimated. Parties trust too much to them, and the masses of the party do practically nothing. Besides, it takes a wonderfully wise national committee not to do more harm than good. The latent forces in public thought now control in American politics, and hereafter the potent agencies in party politics will be the newspaper and the permanent party club, or the two agencies that are at work constantly."

ZACH CHANDLER, QUAY AND OTHER CHAIRMEN.

"There is some talk of a Zach Chandler or Marshall Jewell for chairman of the National Committee?"

"Yes; some people who do not comprehend the evolution of American politics are singing of that. In the first place, while Chandler especially was one of the greatest men in the history of the Republican party, he and Jewell were chairmen in the days when the party had all the North but New Jersey and most of the South; when there were no side parties to drive away Republican votes, and when the office-holders paid the party's way in campaigns. Since 1880 it has had nothing in the South and the North has been divided, and not 5 per cent. of campaign expenses has been paid by office-holders. The latter, I think, is right, for I hope we have outgrown the barbarism that a party is entitled to any part of a man's money because he holds an office. A party that can win only by assessments is unworthy to win at all. In the second place, politics in this country in this new day, when no party has 50 per cent. of the votes, has come to be a contest between intellectual forces, led by the party newspaper, at work every day and every week in the year, and supplemented by the permanent party club, which works the year round."

EIGHTH YEARS FOR BLAINE.

"Are you able, after reflection, to analyze your own satisfaction the causes of the defeat?"

"Oh no! Besides, to explain or excuse is always to accuse. Many of us who have been in the conflicts of the party when it won could give our own ideas; but what good in doing it? To speak broadly, in my judgment the Republican party has found its own way down to defeat under the rule, or terrorism, of the 'remnant,' and by being afraid of its own majority, and, indeed, of its own strength. For eighteen years the majority of the Republican party has been denied, repressed and overruled. For during that whole time at least 70 per cent., and at times 80 and 90 per cent., of the party has been denied the leadership of the one man it enthusiastically preferred. It asked for him in 1876, in the plenitude of his party's power, and was denied it. Ever since then the 'remnant' has ruled the party choice in nominations or elections. The last affirmative nomination made by the party was that of Grant in 1872, excepting that of Blaine in 1884, which was defeated by the 'remnant' at the polls. Negative or coerced nominations are always weak—weak at the polls and weaker still in official power. No man has been elected President of the United States by Democratic votes since Buchanan in 1856. The majority of the voters of this country have been Republicans since 1860, and are today independent of the 750,000 disfranchised Republicans in the South. The genius of politics, like the genius of government, lies in the fusion of extreme elements. Since Grant we have had no Republican leader except Blaine

who has possessed this genius for party leadership."

BLAINE OR JERRY RUSK COULD HAVE WON.

"Do you think any one could have been elected on the Republican ticket last November?"

HARRISON'S CABINET STRONG IN EVERYTHING BUT POLITICS.

"No one but Blaine, or possibly Jerry Rusk or Alger, or some one peculiarly popular in the West. Blaine could have been elected, because, in addition to his sovereign rule over the hearts of Republicans, he represented conspicuously a modification of the tariff, and therefore was stronger than his party. Besides, if Blaine had been chosen at Minneapolis, Cleveland, and other northern cities, the Democrats could have had a chance on their revolutionary platform, which would not have been chosen at Chicago. The business interests of this country had as much faith, based on experience, in Cleveland as in Harrison, and he was accepted as a sufficient antidote to that strange platform of dangerous and reckless pledges."

"The Republican party's defeat, then, in your judgment, was caused by what?"

A HARRISON, NOT A PARTY, DEFEAT.

"Well, in the first place, I do not accept the phrase 'party defeat.' At first it did look like a landslide in national politics, and a party, and especially a high tariff, defeat. The official returns, however, show that it was a Harrison and not a Republican defeat; otherwise, a personal and not a party defeat. These official returns show over a million stay-at-home votes among the Republicans. Harrison polled in 1888, 5,440,708 votes and in 1892 only 5,172,348, or a loss of 268,000, despite the 180,000 new Republican votes polled in the six new States that did not vote in 1888. Deducting these new votes Harrison ran, in 1892, 428,000 votes behind his vote in 1888. He was 41,000 votes behind his vote in 1888 in New York State alone. He ran behind 8000 in Indiana, his own State. Indeed, he was behind his own vote of 1888 every Northern State, except Iowa, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. As against 58 per cent. of the Electoral College, which he carried in 1888, he fell off to a little over 32 per cent. of it in 1892. His loss of nearly half a million, as shown at the polls, and the million stay-at-home Republicans, mainly dissatisfied with the ticket, not the party, tell the whole story for the past and point the way to party success under new leadership in the future. The main argument, and the potential one, used for Harrison's nomination at Minneapolis was that he was stronger than his party in the two necessary States of New York and Indiana. Instead, he proved weaker than his party in both. In New York city he polled 1 per cent. less of the total vote than Fassett polled for Governor on a square anti-Tammany platform in 1891."

"So you think Harrison, being weaker than his party, caused the defeat?"

"I should put it in another way—that it was because Harrison was weaker than the Republican party, and Cleveland stronger than the Democratic party. Unquestionable, we lost some votes on account of the tariff—but not so much because of the tariff as because of the Homestead strike and Carnegie's unpopularity—and some on account of organized labor's objection to Mr. Reid. But I believe we could have stood all these losses and pulled through, tariff and all, except for the dissatisfaction toward Harrison in the ranks and file, which is shown in the steady percentage of loss all over the country. Harrison's lack of strength came from his failure as a President to keep his party as strong as he found it, or to gain the affection or inspire the enthusiasm of the masses of the party."

HARRISON'S STATEMANSHIP DEFICIENT IN PARTY ZEAL.

"Do you think that he failed in that respect?"

"Yes; and in my old-fashioned judgment it is as much the duty of a President to guard and strengthen the party which elected him as it is to serve faithfully all the true interests of the people, and the two duties are by no means incompatible. Harrison was elected in 1888 by the help of every drop of Republican blood in this country. His election was purely a party and not at all a personal triumph; for his nomination had been negative and not affirmative. By this union of Republicans for the party's sake, a perfect union and concord in its ranks everywhere, the Republican party found the strongest day in its career on the day that Harrison went into the White House. Under him as President it gradually went down in waning strength to inevitable defeat. It lost gradually every day after he took his seat—not entirely through his fault, but always with his partial, and often with his entire, responsibility—growing weaker and weaker until it met with inglorious defeat in 1890, and a more signal defeat in 1892. Early in his Presidency he chilled the party's spirit and took away from it enthusiasm. His administration has been great in public achievements, and will stand a landmark in history as marvelous in that respect. It has, indeed, achieved much of grandeur for itself. In that larger sense, it stands a splendid thing. In a party sense, it took the Republican party in its time of full power, with the party both harmonious and supreme in both houses of Congress, in the Presidency and in all the branches of political or party leadership and in constructive and progressive statesmanship. Blaine is infinitely the superior. He is a leader of men. He was born to it. He can apparently put his soul into other men. Like Vishnu, the Hindu god, Blaine seems to possess the gift of avatar—the gift of incarnating himself in a single man or a multitude of men, and leading them on with his own energy to his own purpose. Harrison has nothing of this quality, nor the faculty of warmly attaching to himself either men or multitudes. All men can and do respect and admire him, but he never gains the affection of the people, as Blaine and many others seem so easily able to do. Blaine has also the long vision and can see into the future. He saw the bloody shirt had failed as a national issue, and he saw when the high tariff had failed to command the popularity of a national majority. He also had the ability to devise a plan to hold on to all that was still good in the tariff, and to supplement it with reciprocity—a new doctrine which the mungwumps have tried long enough the game of "how not to do it" in regard to civil service reform. This leaves a fair ballot, the settlement of the labor questions and safe banking and sound money the uppermost issues for the future, and only the Republican party will be trusted by the Nation to settle them, for it alone has shown that it believes in fair elections and free labor. The Democrats may possibly solve in some way the silver problem, or temporarily solve even the tariff question, but it is not possible for them ever to solve the question of fair elections. Republicans only can solve that, secure every American voter in his franchise, and redeem the pledge of the Constitution to give a republican form of government to every State. The civil service question ought to be sure of early settlement by the removal of the body of spoils from national politics; first, by the passage of a tenure of office act, giving to every place holder a fixed term in preservation of his rights and self-respect; and next, by letting the people themselves elect their own postmasters and all the other Federal officers charged with local duties. The mungwumps have tried long enough the game of "how not to do it" in regard to civil service reform. This leaves a fair ballot, the settlement of the labor questions and safe banking and sound money the uppermost issues for the future, and only the Republican party will be trusted by the Nation to settle them, for it alone has shown that it believes in fair elections and free labor. The Democrats may possibly solve in some way the silver problem, or temporarily solve even the tariff question, but it is not possible for them ever to solve the question of fair elections. 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